The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Gen. Halleck Moving Toward Corinth.

An Engagement Between the Advance Guards of the National and the Rebel Armies.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Their Retreat to Corinth, Pursued by Our Forces.

Possible Evacuation of Corinth by the Rebels.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SMITH.

St. Louis, Saturday, April 26.

A special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat*, dated Cairo to-day, say:

"Passengers who reached here this morning on the steamer N. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburgh Landing Thursday night, bring the highly important intelligence that an engagement took place on Thursday, between the advance guards of the National and rebel armies; that the rebels were driven back towards Corinth, and that Gen. Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward."

A RECONNOISSANCE WITHIN SIX MILES OF CORINTH.

Chicago, Saturday, April 26.

A special dispatch from Cairo, to the *Journal*, says that a reconnoissance was made toward Corinth on Thursday, and when nine miles out they surprised a rebel camp, and advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth. They remained from 11 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but no signs of the enemy were seen.

Mr. Stevenson, of Danville, Ill., who accompanied the reconnoissance, *heard the constant rattle of cars and sounding of steam whistles towards Memphis, and thus got the impression that the rebels were evacuating Corinth for Memphis.*

DEATH OF MAJ.-GEN. SMITH.

Pittsburgh Landing, Friday, April 25,
via Louisville, Saturday, April 26.

Maj.-Gen. C. F. Smith died at Savanna, Tenn., at 4 o'clock this afternoon, of dysentery. He was taken sick shortly after the occupation of Savanna by the forces under him, and has been suffering and sinking slowly for some weeks, though his condition was not thought to be dangerous until the past week. His family have been notified of his death, and are on their way to Savanna.

Gen. T. U. Sherman arrived here yesterday.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BEAR CREEK BRIDGE.

Washington, Saturday, April 26.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Foote, inclosing a report from Lieut.-Commanding Gwin, dated the 14th inst., in which he says:

"The *Tyler* and *Lexington* convoyed two transports, containing two thousand troops, infantry and cavalry, under command of Gen. Sherman, to Chickasaw, Ala., where they disembarked and proceeded rapidly to Bear Creek Bridge, at the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, for the purpose of destroying it, and as much of the tressel work as they could find. The expedition was entirely successful, the bridge, consisting of two spans of 110 feet each, was completely destroyed—that is, the superstructure—together with some 500 feet of tressel work and half a mile of telegraph line. The rebels made a feeble resistance to our cavalry, 120 in number, but soon hastily retreated, losing four killed. Our loss none."

GEN. BUELL'S ORDER,

Thanking his army for their gallantry on the battle-field of Shiloh, is one of the most perfect papers of its sort that the war has given to the public. Gen. B. indissolubly connects military glory with the discipline that wins it.

Headquarters Army of the Ohio,
Field of Shiloh, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

General Orders, No. 6.—The General congratulates the army under his command on the imperishable honor won yesterday by a portion of it on the battle-field of Shiloh, near Pittsburgh Landing. The alacrity and zeal with which they pressed forward by forced marches to the succor of their comrades of a sister army, imperiled by the attack of an overwhelming force; the gallantry with which they assaulted the enemy, and the persevering courage with which they maintained an incessant conflict against superior numbers from 6 o'clock in the morning till evening, when the enemy was driven from the field, are incidents which point to a great service nobly performed.

The General reminds his troops again that such results are not attained by individual prowess alone; that *subordination and careful training are essential to the efficiency of every army*; and that the success which has given them a brilliant page in history, is greatly due to the readiness with which they have seconded the labors of their Division, Brigade and Regimental Commanders, who *first disciplined them in camp*, and then led them judiciously and gallantly in battle.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Buell.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

FROM FORT PILLOW.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Flotilla of the Mississippi,
Off Fort Pillow, Tenn., Saturday, April 19.

Operations at this place are temporarily suspended, by reason of the recent movement of Gen. Pope's army up the Mississippi and Tennessee to Pittsburgh. Two infantry regiments, the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, constitute the only land force now remaining here, and these are stationed on transports in a position to guard the mortarboats, which are moored close to shore under cover of Craighead's Point. The original programme, looking to the immediate investment of the rebel stronghold, seems to have been abandoned when Pope's forces moved up the river. Fort Pillow is a strong fortification, commanding the entire bend of the river in a diagonal line for a distance of three miles. Located on the first Chickasaw bluff, and surrounded on three sides by overflowed land and tangled morasses, it offers no easy capture. The batteries mount guns of the heaviest calibre, and are manned by a force amounting to, as some report, 5,000 men, under command of Gen. Villipigue, an old Creole planter of Louisiana.

The mortarboats of our flotilla have been shifted from the Arkansas to the Tennessee shore, where they will be less liable to capture. The woods on Craighead's Point on the Arkansas shore are infested by parties of rebels, prowling around to gain information. It was thought that the mortars might be captured while located along the Arkansas shore. This apprehension undoubtedly led to the change of their position, although it is believed that better range can be obtained from their present location near the Tennessee shore.

The rebel gunboats, of which there are seven, are anchored in the stream just below Fort Pillow, and near the Fulton Landing. Although a full view of these boats is shut off by the intervention of the woods on the Point, smoke from their chimneys can be seen arising over the tops of the trees. Whenever our mortars open fire, a lively dodging among these boats can be traced from the course of the smoke, and the transports are speedily known to be steaming down the river. These transports are of invaluable service to the rebels at Forts Pillow and Randolph, affording them easy transportation of all supplies from Memphis, only seventy-five miles distant. The fleet is now commanded by Capt. Engel, Commodore Hollins, who was here, having gone to New-Orleans.

Among the deserters who have reached the flotilla, is Samuel Sampson, formerly gunner's mate on board the Confederate gunboat *Gen. Polk*. For three months the poor fellow was kept in irons, and exposed to all the changes of weather by being bound to the deck of the *Gen. Polk*. A rebel naval officer had preferred charges against him, specifying certain acts of mutiny, disobedience to orders, etc. Com. Hollins convened a Court-martial, but the court never sat, and Sampson has laid in chains. A few nights ago, assisted by one of his fellow-marines, he cast the chains away, and then jumped overboard and swam ashore. He reached the Arkansas side in safety, and the next morning hailed one of the transports, by which he was taken on board the *Benton*, where he is now. If anything were needed to corroborate his narrative, it is a copy of the charges and specifications, and of the order calling a Court-martial, signed by Hollins' own autograph. Sampson was formerly a sailor on board a merchant vessel sailing out of New-York. The commencement of the rebellion found him at New-Orleans, and having no other recourse, he was compelled to enter the Confederate naval service.

Com. Foote is suffering much from the wound he received at Donelson. He is still very weak, and it is with difficulty that he goes about much in his own boat, the flag-ship.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Cairo, Ill., Wednesday, April 23.

The steamer *De Soto* arrived to-day from the flotilla off Fort Pillow, having on board the first shipment of cotton sent up the river since the commencement of hostilities.

A citizen of Kentucky, connected with the Government secret service, returned on board the *De Soto* from a visit to Memphis. He was sent thither by one of our Generals in the field, and, having obtained information of value to the Government, is making his way back. He brings Memphis papers of the 17th, and New-Orleans of the 5th. At the latter place, the battle of Pittsburgh was pronounced a splendid success of the Confederate army. The people were jubilant over the achievement, and the enlisting of forced levies was going on throughout the Valley of the Mississippi with rapidity. He was at Corinth, and estimates the forces there present at 150,000.

The conscription act had been passed by the Confederate Congress, and under its provisions every man between the ages of 18 and 35 was enrolling for the defence of the Confederacy. The approaching contest is expected to result in the deliverance of the Southern soil from the presence of the Yankees, who are characterized as Goths and Vandals. Their great stand is to be made at Corinth, and on the result of the battle is deemed to depend the fate of the Confederacy. Nor do the Southern people doubt the issue of the contest. The churches in New-Orleans have given up their bells to be cast into cannon. The women are yielding their jewelry to enrich the Southern treasury, and throughout the entire South there is a universal feeling of enthusiasm and sympathy for the cause. The entire Confederacy is reposed in the ability of Beauregard to whip the enemy and reclaim the country, so much so that the contingency of defeat is not discussed. The report of the wounding of Beauregard is false.

The remains of A. S. Johnston were received at New-Orleans with imposing demonstrations, and, after lying in state for two days at the City Hall, were placed in the receiving vault of the St. Louis Cemetery, of that place. Great preparations were being made for a grand funeral pageant on the burial of the deceased chieftain.

The citizens of Memphis are manifesting considerable alarm for the safety of their city. The greatest exertions are being made to put the defences of the city in the best possible condition. Two new gunboats are already on the stocks, and will be ready for their armament in a week. These are to be named *Beauregard* and *Arkansas*, and are to be rendered almost impregnable to shot or shell. The former is defended by compressed cotton placed between her timbers; her sides will exceed five feet in thickness. The *Arkansas* is iron-plated. Both gunboats will be provided with powerful engines, and will be constructed according to the most approved naval architecture, besides being fitted with enormous prows of iron projecting from their bows. With the latter they expect to run down our fleet and destroy it at their leisure. Fort Harris, just above Memphis, is being thoroughly fortified, and the rebels declare they will contest the passage of the Yankee flotilla down the Mississippi mile by mile. On the river, between Memphis and Fort Pillow, the rebels have twelve gunboats.

At Memphis the citizens desperately declare that they will burn their property rather than give it to the Yankee hordes. The expediency of burning the buildings is being discussed, but about the destruction of merchandise they do not hesitate. Cotton, molasses, sugar, &c., are already piled together ready for the torch. Previous statements about the existence of Union sentiment at Memphis are groundless. The people there, as at other places in the South, are firm in the conviction that they are fighting for their liberties, and, Spartan-like, are denying themselves everything in their devotion to the cause of the Confederacy. At Memphis business is entirely suspended. Confederate scrip is taken at par. The New-Orleans papers state that Gen. Prentiss surrendered to a private of the Twenty-second Tennessee.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Schooner Overhauled on Suspicion—Arrival of Wounded Men from Elizabeth City—Particulars of the Recent Affair There—Names of the Wounded Men, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, April 25,
via Baltimore, Saturday, April 26.

The steamer *Thomas Morgan* did not arrive here till noon to-day.

A schooner was overhauled at 8 o'clock this morning by the steam gunboat *Cohasset*, on suspicion of an attempt to run the blockade, and enter Elizabeth City. The captain was taken on board the *Minnesota*, and stated he was bound for Hatteras Inlet. He had a cargo of beef and pork, &c. His papers were taken from him.

A flag of truce, to-day, returned with the schooner *Mississippi*, which brought down from Norfolk yesterday, seventeen National prisoners, wounded at the battle of South Mills, the location of the engagement of last Saturday, previously reported.

The Union troops consisted of parts of five regiments, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, the Ninth New-York, the Eighty-ninth New-York and the Sixth New-Hampshire, under the command of Gen. Reno, numbering five or six hundred men. They landed below Elizabeth City, and marched up to the canal without opposition. The object of the movement was to break up the locks. The engagement took place during the afternoon, and the rebels were driven from the field. Late in the evening it was known that the rebels were receiving reinforcements, and Gen. Reno retired during the night.

No transportation having been provided for the wounded, they were left in a temporary hospital, and Assistant Surgeon Warren, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, was detailed to remain with them.

Several others, who were only slightly wounded, left with the other troops; among them Col. Hawkins, wounded in the left breast or shoulder.

The wounded men, on their arrival here, were taken to the General Hospital, and properly cared for.

They complain that while they were in the hands of the enemy they did not have enough to eat, but were otherwise properly taken care of.

The following are the names of the wounded:

Lieut. Lewis Hallman, 51st Pennsylvania, Co. D, in the left thigh.

John Dunn, 21st Mass., Co. B, in the left leg.

E. E. Barker, 21st Mass., Co. C, in the right shoulder.

W. W. Done, 21st Mass., Co. C, in the forehead.

Jos. B. Brown, 21st Mass., Co. G, in the right thigh.

Chas. H. Walter, 9th N. Y., Co. A, in the right thigh.

Wm. Cortelyou, 9th N. Y., Co. B, in the right leg; amputated.

John Curtin, 9th N. Y., Co. B, in the left arm; amputated.

J. T. Kelly, 9th N. Y., Co. E, in the right side.

G. W. Wilcox, 9th N. Y., Co. F, in the face.

Alex. Denney, 9th N. Y., Co. H, in the left arm.

Avril Harris, 89th N. Y., Co. A, in the right wrist.

Jacob Laning, 51st Penn., Co. A, in the lower jaw.

Jos. H. Searfass, 51st Penn., Co. A, in the right ankle.

Benj. Hinely, 51st Penn., Co. B, in the right side.

A. Custer, 51st Penn., Co. C, in the stomach.

J. S. Buskirk, 51st Penn., Co. H, in the left arm.

Assistant-Surgeon Warren, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, detailed to attend the wounded, accompanied the party.

Capt. W. M. Bartlett, acting Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, was shot before Yorktown on Wednesday, and had his left leg amputated. He came to Baltimore this morning, and is doing well.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The City Shelled by One of the Gunboats

Only Occasional Cannonading Along the Lines.

Interesting Details from Our Special Correspondents.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

Before Yorktown, Friday, April 25.

The principal event yesterday worth mentioning was the shelling of Yorktown by one of the gunboats. She moved up to the mouth of Wormley's Creek during the morning, opening a well-directed fire on their works, which was promptly answered by the rebels

The boat then fell back a distance of three miles from Yorktown, when she again opened fire, the shells exploding each time within the enemy's works, but obtained no response.

A few shots were fired during the day along the whole line to keep the rebels from strengthening their works. No one was injured.

It is raining again this morning, but the indications are that the weather will soon clear up.

The object of the flag of truce sent to the enemy's line on Tuesday, by order of Gen. McClellan, was for the purpose of effecting an exchange of four rebel prisoners for a similar number of our wounded in their hands, in order that they might be better cared for. The answer showed that they were disposed to comply with the General's request, but the wounded had been sent to Richmond.

OUR ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE SIEGE—INEFFECTUAL FIRING—A DRENCHING RAIN.

Camp Winfield Scott, Near Yorktown, Va.,
Thursday, April 24, 1862.

Day and night the rebels continue to work on their intrenchments with the utmost vigor, and without suffering any serious molestation from our guns. Their miserable flag, which flaunted in proud defiance over a parapet on the day of our arrival, is less conspicuous to-day. The infantry and cavalry that our fire forced to precipitately retreat to the extreme rear of their works, are now assembled with additional numbers in the position which they previously occupied. Above the earthworks prancing steeds and active men, which two weeks ago cautiously avoided the least exposed situations, indicate a boldness engendered solely by our own philanthropic forbearance. Numerous rifle-pits, of sufficient depth to conceal from view the marksmen within, have been recently formed by the enemy, who have taken special care to remove the excavated earth, so that the ground at a safe distance may not have the appearance of an unbroken surface. The sound of the tattoo at night, and of the reveille at morn, is wafted to us from the rebel camps, and occasionally throughout the day lusty shouts and cheers emanating from the same quarter can be distinctly heard. The progress our own army has made in its preparations to annihilate the stronghold before it, including the intrenchments, rifle-pits and other barriers that have lately sprung up to increase the strength of that stronghold—to bring to a plebeian level the lofty arrogance that marks the bearing of rebellion leaders—to change the seeming exultant spirit of rebellion followers that vents itself in loud huzzas, to a real sentiment of feeling that cries equally loud for clemency, your correspondent at present is denied the privilege of transmitting. The exigency of the occasion requires that the strictest silence should be observed upon all subjects connected with the movements of the army. It is not unreasonable to suppose that these movements are important; consequently the impatience of the public to be informed of their nature and extent may become doubly enhanced, but it is to be hoped that every patriot will admit that the injunction placed upon correspondence by Government is wise and opportune. As a fair exchange, the journalists here respectfully submit that their letters be allowed to pass through the mails without detention. If this course is adopted, a letter, when published, will be its own monitor, and the public will be served with the latest unprohibited news.

In referring to the movements of the army it may not be a breach of confidence to state that under the careful guidance of its able leader, all the preparations essential to meet and conquer a large opposing force have been made. When the siege is once commenced, it is presumed that facilities will be extended to furnish the public with particulars and events as they occur.

Within the past three days an exchange of two or three shots at intervals has become quite a common affair. At night we are not unfrequently awakened by the whiz and explosion of a rebel shell, which, passing over or through a wood, increases the reverberation, and gives one the impression that it was rather familiar, especially for the lateness of the hour. These outbursts of the enemy, however, are now getting to be generally regarded as a common nuisance, instead of a common danger, and the boys are often heard calling upon the Corporal of the guard to put under arrest the missile that falls within a few yards of their feet. Last week a daring, but reckless act was successfully accomplished by a private in the Seventeenth New-York Regiment, who, upon observing a shell strike quite near him, sprang forward with a pail of water and extinguished the ignited fuse. A sensation, if not a complete surprise, was given to a party of bathers the other day, by the descent of a 32-pounder in their very midst. After a brief consultation it was decided not to leave the pool until their ablutions had been performed. In the morning it is the usual practice of a regiment returning from picket duty to bring to their camp as trophies two or three shot or unexploded shells, which the enemy had volunteered to distribute among them the preceding night. A large variety of these projectiles have found their way to many of the brigade or division headquarters, where they attract considerable attention. It is a singular fact, not lightly to be commented upon, that so few casualties have occurred among our men during all the irregular and promiscuous firing of the enemy. It is true that dozens of their shells do not explode, but even in that case they are liable to have the same effect as a round shot; and bursting and falling as they do, above, among, and on every side of our regimental picket guard, it is almost inconceivable how they escape injury.

Another drenching rain has made the roads so fearfully deep with mire that passage across them is next to an impossibility.

Various absurd rumors, such as "the enemy evacuating Yorktown," "the fall of Richmond," the capture of rebel Generals," and other rumors of similar import, have been current to-day, but will probably be superseded before sundown by some startling fiction of tremendous magnitude. WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE LOST HEARD FROM—FIRING—RUMORS FROM THE ENEMY.

Headquarters Eleventh Regt. Mass. Vols., Va.,
Camp before Yorktown,
Wednesday, April 23, 1862.

In a former letter I alluded to the sudden disappearance of the son of Lieut. C. H. Colburn and two other privates belonging to Co. H. of this regiment. A recent letter from Capt. Gordan, a prisoner of war at Richmond, to Col. Blaisdell, states that they were taken prisoners by the rebels at Evansport, whither they had gone without leave, and that they are now lodged in jail at that city.

Firing is continued with increased vigor daily between the opposing forces here. How much damage may be done by our Miniés cannot, of course, be determined, although our shot and shell frequently fall within their works, and certainly the enemy has as yet done us but slight injury, and that only in cases where individuals have placed themselves in exposed positions. Our working parties are so effectually concealed by woods that the enemy are unaware of their presence, although they manifestly are impressed with the belief that our silence is not occasioned by idleness, and they keep up a random fire into the woods about us, but without affecting our industry.

Yesterday as Major Tripp, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, was at work upon a new road with a large fatigue party, one of the men ascended a tree to obtain a view of the enemy. No sooner had he exposed himself than the rebels sent a heavy volley of shot and shell into the woods about him, luckily without injuring any one.

First-Lieut. —— Wagner, of the Topographical Engineers, and attached to Gen. McClellan's Staff, whose arm was shot off a few days since, as noticed in a former letter, died yesterday morning, in consequence of secondary hemorrhage.

Last evening a rebel Adjutant deserted and passed through our camp on his way to Gen. McClellan's headquarters, bringing with him very important information regarding the intentions and movements of the enemy. He reports that a Council of War was holden by the rebel officers at Yorktown on Monday evening, and a spirit of despondency characterized the utterances of a large majority of the members, who were urgent in their pressing opinions that a speedy evacuation of the place was the only means of escape from their present embarrassments; that the movements and silence of Gen. Clellan were dangerously mysterious and ominous, and that in consequence of the disaffection many of the officers had been placed in arrest by Gen. Magruder. It is his firm opinion that the place will be evacuated. ARGUS.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown,
Tuesday Noon, April 22, 1862.

Within the last few days Secesh has been furnishing signals similar to ours. Their officer was a pupil of Major Meyer, Chief of our corps. The system has been so altered by both as to be unintelligible to either. They have a station at Yorktown, on the bluff close by the church, and can be seen signaling to a party on the heights at Gloucester at different times. Their flag is a white one, with a strip of red about a foot wide on the outer edge, and running parallel with the flagstaff; ours is white, with a square of red in the centre.

Reliable information received here makes Gen. Lee in command at Yorktown and over the whole army. "Bull Run Johnston" did not remain, and to the proprietor of Arlington Heights is now confided the care of the rebel army.

From a contraband who has escaped, we learn that the rebels have a force of near 20,000 negroes at work upon a new line of earthworks about seven miles from Yorktown, running from one river to the other. This is to impede the march of our army on Williamsburgh, where they have a large amount of commissary stores. Should Yorktown fall, another series of fortifications are this side of Williamsburgh.

About noon yesterday the gunboat *Tobago* ran up to within three miles of Yorktown, and opened on the town with one of her 100-pound 8-inch Parrott guns. We were sitting upon the river bank about a mile and a half this side of Yorktown, and could see every shot fired by her and the replies. The first fell short and exploded in the air; the next two fell in the water near Yorktown, the fourth exploded right over the flag-staff in Yorktown; and was a splendid shot, considering there was a hazy mist all around, making it very difficult for them to see such a distance; the next went over their fort and exploded in their barracks; immediately there was a hurrying to and fro, their long gun was run out, a flash was seen, a pillar of smoke rose, and whizz went a shell within half a mile of the *Tobago*, and was a good line shot. There was a pause here for a few minutes, when both fired at once; Secesh again made a miss of it, and our shell exploded right over their water battery.

The gunboat now ran down to the mouth of the York River and turning around came up, and running half a mile nearer than before, fired again. Her first shell exploded with a loud noise, in front of their land battery; the next two fell short; the next fell within fifty feet of the water battery; the next two fell on shore near their fort; two then exploded over their water battery, which is bombproof. All the loose rebels were now lying in their rat-holes, and disdained to reply, and the fog growing so thick that Yorktown was rapidly being enveloped and the tide running out rapidly, the gunboat ran back to the mouth of the river.

Wednesday, April 23.

From one of the contrabands who was with the rebels until after the battle at Lee's Mills, we learn that they had near two hundred killed and wounded; most of them were shot in the head and arms. A gang of some three thousand negroes, from Georgia and Alabama, were at work raising the dam, being the dam which belongs to Lee's Mills, and which was used to back the water up where our troops were trying to cross it. The shells of our artillery were occasionally thrown in that direction, and some ten or twelve killed, which caused a stampede, and they had to be driven back at the point of the bayonet.

It was their work which raised the water some two feet high, while the four companies of the Vermont Third were over on Wednesday, and caused us the loss of *twenty-nine men*, who, wounded, fell in the mud, and were drowned or strangled in the bog. Their bodies were mostly taken out under the flag of truce last Saturday.

Gen. Magruder is at Yorktown, and has lost the bragadocia with which he was wont to march all the troops upon the peninsula, on the double-quick, down to Newport's News, last Fall and Winter, to give the Yankees ——.

The commissary stores, ammunition, baggage, wagons and everything movable, *have been moved to the rear*, and are now lying about *two and a half to three miles to the rear of Yorktown* and the whole line of their defences.

The rebels had engaged at Lee's Mills only two regiments and seven pieces of artillery. They had more artillery and infantry about a mile back, but did not bring them into action.

The infantry were the "Louisiana Cut Throats" and the "Fifth North Carolina." When our battery opened upon them in the morning, they did not know where the shot came from for some time, but finally concluded it was from the edge of the woods, and returned the fire. Our shells made fearful havoc, exploding right over their guns, and forty or fifty men were soon carried out dead and wounded, when the order was given to cease firing, as they could not see where their shots were going, and did not know what they were doing. Some of the artillery were loth to quit, and were firing a parting salute, when a shell tore through the carriage of their gun, and exploding, killed all the men and threw the gun several feet. The rifle balls were singing all around, and whenever a head was shown, pop went a ball, and added another to the list of killed and wounded.

"Down on your knees, you ——— ——, and crawl out," cried the Colonel. "The —— Yankees will blow us all to —, if we don't let them alone." They then crawled out of the fort through the ditch which had been dug for this purpose, and seeking cover of the woods, all was soon quiet. They thought they were perfectly safe as long as we did not fire with our artillery, as they had no idea we would attempt to cross. When the artillery again appeared, reinforcements having come up, the Colonel in command of the brigade was riding over near the edge, to see the location of the ground, when a rifle-ball took him through the head, killing him instantly.

When the infantry commenced to cross and reached the rifle-pit they began to fall back into the woods, but the cry was given that there was only one company, and the whole of the rebels (over 4,000 now) rushed upon them to cut them to pieces. The terrific fire of canister and shell they received as they sallied out of the woods broke them up, and they again fled to cover and contented themselves with shooting from behind trees at our men as they were retiring. They have learned from our artillery firing a lesson that has caused the officers to give the most positive orders to "not fire upon us," or "do anything to stir us up."

The dam at Lee's Mills, which this fort is built to protect, has over 26 feet of water at the breast, and covers several hundred acres of ground along their line of defence, and reaches two miles and a quarter toward Yorktown, which is distant about four miles. The dam now being constructed below is for the same purpose—to protect them from an infantry attack, except at such points as they are prepared for us.

None of the camps near Lee's Mills have had anything for two weeks but salt beef and hard crackers. Formerly, fresh beef, pork and flour were plenty, but now they are suffering for food. Neither coffee, sugar or salt have been given out for two months to the troops who have been here upon the peninsula. There is other information of a valuable nature, but it is not deemed prudent at present to make it public.

Yesterday afternoon a party of rebels made an attack upon the pickets of our left wing, and in repulsing them we lost two killed and three wounded.

The commanding officer on the extreme left reports to headquarters that his men were fired upon in the skirmish yesterday, by negroes uniformed and armed. This comes from undeniable authority. Now let the order go forth—no quarter to men fighting with Indians and negroes!

The Yorktown battery fired occasionally a shot from their 100-pounder during last night, but they did no harm, except to rouse our men from their slumbers.

The line of forts run from Yorktown in a nearly direct line towards the Warwick River, and not in a curve, as some papers have it. But few men can be seen on them to-day, and very few about Yorktown. Where they have been thick heretofore, now we see but an occasional sentinel.

Within the last forty-eight hours Gen. —— has advanced his pickets within fifteen rods of the enemy's picket lines in front of Yorktown. Between the two lines of these two armies runs a deep ravine, the lower border of which is skirted by a dense wood, and concealed in this are our pickets. On Monday our pickets distinctly heard a rebel officer command his men not to fire upon our men with their muskets except in case of an attempt to cross the ravine. So near are our men to the rebel pickets that almost every word spoken by the latter is plainly audible to us.

On Sunday morning two rebel regiments, near Winn's Mills, fell in with one another, and fired volley after volley of musketry for several minutes, when they both ceased; a number of bodies were then carried away. Our riflemen could see the whole affair distinctly. It is supposed one of the regiments mutinied, and the other was sent to arrest them.

As an interesting incident, and as a matter illustrating the undeviating and unfailing aim of our Sharpshooters, we relate the following facts: Yesterday morning a rebel officer, who had constructed a shot-proof watch-house, mounted it upon the ramparts of one of the fortifications of the enemy, and standing in it, he determined to prove its impenetrability, and make a *reconnoissance* of the Federal position at the same time.

He had scarcely arranged his paper for taking a few cool notes, before the little block-house was pierced with a hundred or more spherical rifle-bullets, several entering the body of the rebel occupant, and inflicting mortal wounds. The unfortunate man stepped, staggering, from his hiding-place, turning the guard-box over the ramparts. He maintained his balance but a moment, and then fell heavily behind the works upon the block-house, like a military criminal upon his coffin.

Mouth of Wormley Creek,
Near Yorktown, Wednesday, April 23, 1862.

There is an old chap in the Berdan Sharpshooters known as "Old Seth." He is quite a character, and is a crack shot—one of the best in the regiment. His "instrument," as he terms it, is one of the heaviest telescopic rifles. The other night, at roll call, "Old Seth" was *non est*. This was somewhat unusual, as the old chap was always up to time. A Sergeant went out to hunt him up, he being somewhat fearful that the old man had been hit. After perambulating around in advance of the picket line, he heard a loud "halloo." "Who's there?" inquired the Sergeant. "It's me," responded Seth; "and I've captured a secesh gun." "Bring it in," said the Sergeant. "Can't do it," exclaimed Seth.

It soon became apparent to the Sergeant that "Old Seth" had the exact range of one of the enemy's heaviest guns, and they could not load it for fear of being picked off by him. Again the old man shouted, "Fetch me a couple of haversacks full of grub, as this is my gun, and the cussed varmints shan't fire it again while the scrimmage lasts." This was done, and the old patriot has kept good watch over that gun. In fact it is a "captured gun."

Every new road your correspondent wanders into some new fortification or work of defence, built by the rebels, turns up. The highway, directly east of the rebel Fort Grafton some three-fourths of a mile, has been dug up, something similar to digging out one kind of spots from a checker-board, making it an impossibility to locomote that way, by either man or beast. In the field, beside these holes, are rifle pits, built for the purpose of concealing rebel marksmen, if the Union troops get entangled in this net. Fort Grafton commands this road, as well as the unfinished part, back of Mr. Grey's house.

There is also a small fort down near "Beach Creek Landing," very neatly built and sodded. This is about one mile and a half below Grey's house. No guns have ever been mounted on it. Thus York River is lined, from Ship Point to Yorktown, with fortifications of all shapes and sizes. All of them are first-class earthworks, built by experienced and scientific soldiers.

The rebels are very careful of their lives. The other day the sharpshooters, on the extreme left of the line, kept the enemy from using a gun. They did not dare to load it. They got a colored man on their ramparts, by force, which could be plainly seen by our troops, and compelled him to load the gun. It was life or death with him. He commenced to load, when one of the sharpshooters picked him off. It was a "justifiable homicide," as the gun might have killed several of our men, as it was in easy range.

The rebels were observed, all day yesterday and to-day, unloading ships and pungee schooners, at the wharf opposite Yorktown, and at the wharf at Gloucester Point.

Yesterday morning one of our gunboats threw a number of shells into the woods on the Gloucester Point side, as feelers, but got no response. About one hour after this a light battery was observed making for the fort, coming from the neighborhood of the woods which had been shelled. No doubt the enemy had this battery masked, for the purpose of cutting off any of the ships' crews, if they ventured ashore.

OLD CALIFORNIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The correspondents with our army at Yorktown have alluded on several occasions to a singular character, whom they call "Old California," who is with Berdan's Sharpshooters, and who has distinguished himself for his unerring skill with the rifle, every shot bringing down a foe, and every one shot notched upon a stick which he keeps, with his gun, by his side. This second edition of "Natty Bumppo" appears to be simple and guileless as a child, but courageous as a lion, and a heart full of patriotism and love for the Government which has protected him in his strange and eventful life. He is a hunter by profession, and has lived many years of his life among the wild scenes beyond the Mississippi. His habits are those of the strictest abstemiousness, his only companion his gun, and his only pleasure the forests. In 1849 he departed from the neighborhood of the Mississippi for California, and has ever since been pursuing his profession in the mountains, of that region, sleeping in the open air. Of course, in such a business, he could not accumulate the large sum which it is said he has deposited in Philadelphia. But on the breaking out of the war, what he had accumulated he gathered up with his rifle, and hearing that Baker was in Philadelphia, raising a California Brigade, he came on to this city, and immediately offered to join Baker's regiment as a sharpshooter. That regiment not belonging to that branch of the service, he was recommended to try Berdan's, and as he passed the test of his skill with the rifle, he was admitted at once. His money he left with a gentleman of this city, to be distributed, if he should fall in battle, among the widows and orphans of the company to which he was attached, deducting enough to purchase a Sharp's rifle, the good qualities of which he had heard, and his own being unfitted for the new service he was about to engage in. Before he tried his rifle, he was dissatisfied with it, as it was not what he called a target rifle, but after one day's experience with it he was delighted with its accuracy of fire. We have before us several letters which he has written to his friend in this city. The last is so characteristic of the man that we present it to the readers of the *Ledger* entire.

Yorktown, Va., Saturday, April 12, 1862.

Friend: I write you from the memorable field where the last battle of the Revolution was fought, and the earth was drenched with the blood of our forefathers, who gave birth to the starry banner that now floats over us. Last evening, upon the identical field where Washington and Lafayette fought, I shed the first human blood I ever drew in my holy country's cause. On our outpost, we had a sharp skirmish; the enemy's ball struck the iron band of my rifle, as I was kneeling in a rifle-pit. It struck close to my face, threw fragments of iron and lead into it, and my nose and face bled from the concussion; it was more of a shock than a wound, as the injury is a mere scratch. It will not keep me from duty a single day. The ball broke the band of my rifle, but did not injure the shooting of the barrel. We have had two sharp skirmishes with the enemy since we came here; my rifle is a prime one; a group of men at half a mile I can make scatter in double-quick time, as I have several times proved. My regiment, and [illegible] around us, are very generous, and give Old California far more credit for the part he took in the skirmish than he deserves, but if I fall on the day of the great battle yet to be fought, I shall die contented that I have not crossed the wide ocean in vain to serve my country. The Angel of Death mightily hovers over the tented field, selecting his victims to be sacrificed on the altar of Liberty. The hand of Mercy directs the sacrifice, and the veil that falls from our eyes in death, opens a brighter prospect to those who die for their country. Give your father my best respects and wishes, and tell him though I grumbled a little about my rifle, he could not have sent me one better adapted to battle a foe. TRUMAN HEAD.

OPERATIONS AGAINST NEW-ORLEANS.

An Important Report from the Rebels.

One of Our Gunboats Above Forts Jackson and Philip.

Movement of National Forces from Ship Island.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Saturday, April 26.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th announces that *one of our gunboats passed Fort Jackson and Fort Philip*, sixty miles below New-Orleans, on the 24th. The report was telegraphed to Norfolk, and brought to Fortress Monroe under flag of truce, and received from there to-day by the Navy Department.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Saturday, April 26.

A dispatch received at the War Department to-day from Fortress Monroe, says a Richmond dispatch, of the 25th, states that a National gunboat had succeeded in passing Fort Jackson, below New-Orleans, but the rebels say they regard it of little importance, as they have other defences to be depended upon.

NATIONAL TROOPS FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Boston, Saturday, April 26.

A Ship Island letter of the 6th inst. states that Gen. Williams' Brigade left there on the 2d inst. for New-Orleans.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

OPERATIONS AGAINST NEW-ORLEANS—THE MORTAR FLEET IN THE RIVER—ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

Key West, Fla., Monday, April 14, 1862.

On Friday, the 11th, the United States steamer *De Soto*, from Ship Island, and the *Mississippi*, came into the harbor. By her arrival we have confirmation of the passage of the mortar fleet up the river, but nothing definite as to their subsequent movements. Fort Pike, at the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, is said to have been captured by Gen. Butler's forces.

The United States brig *Bainbridge*, Capt. Brasher, arrived on Saturday, 12th, from St. Mark's, Fla., where she has been stationed. Capt. B. reports having seen two intelligent contrabands, who say that the rebels have but about one hundred men under arms at that place and at Tallahassee, which is twenty-two miles above, at the termini of the St. Mark's Railroad. They gave accounts of want and distress similar to those which come from other points, and also state that the white people were under the greatest apprehension for the future. Capt. Brasher saw a person recently from Cedar Keys, who told him that many of the people of that place are expressing their desire for the speedy success of the Union cause.

The steamer *Philadelphia* arrived from Havana yesterday, with a load of water for the troops here, and reports nothing new there since the last mail. Another steamer was dispatched up the coast to the main land for water, and we think that by sinking sufficient wells, a plentiful supply of water may be obtained here on the Island.

There are now here in port nine prize vessels captured for violation of blockade, some of which have already had a hearing before the Admiralty Court and been condemned. Four of them and cargoes of cotton are to be sold this week.

The following are the arrivals at the port of Key West.

April 7—Brig John Pearce, Norton, Philadelphia, coal; bark Frank Lening, Sumner, Philadelphia, coal; schooner W. L. Springs, Adams, Philadelphia, coal.

April 11—Schooner Aid, Gooding, Philadelphia, coal.

April 12—Schooner J. F. Farland, Gillette, Philadelphia, coal; schooner Breeze, Hulse, Philadelphia, coal; schooner Ben, Hickman, Philadelphia, coal; schooner J. J. Spencer, Smith, Philadelphia, coal; schooner Sakwa, Whitmore, Philadelphia, coal; brig Wabash, Bigley, Fort Pickens, ballast; bark Kate Stamler, Fish, New-York, merchandise; brig Leni, Speed, Philadelphia, coal; brig Amanda Jane, Dorr, Philadelphia coal.

April 13—Steamer Philadelphia, Havana, water.

The clearances are as follows:

April 7—Schooner Mary Porter, Freethy, Cardenas, ballast.

April 8—Schooner Abigail Haley, Haley, Philadelphia, ballast.

April 12—Brig Wabash, Bigley, Cardenas, ballast.

April 14—Steamer Philadelphia, New-York; ship National Guard, Hays, Gulf Squadron.

War Vessels in Port—Frigate Niagara, Commodore McKean; steamer Mercedita, Capt. Stitnagon, from Apalachicola; steamer De Soto, Capt. Walker, from Ship Island; brig Bainbridge, Capt. Brasher, from St. Mark's; schooner Wanderer, Capt. Spotts, Harbor blockade; store-ship Supply left on the 12th for the Gulf.

The brig *Amanda Jane*, from Philadelphia, put into Nassau, N. P., and left one of the crew sick with small-pox. No more cases on board.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Boston, Saturday, April 26.

Arrived, ship *Black Prince*, from Ship Island, on the 6th, *via* Havana, on the 15th instant.

Left at Ship Island, ships *Great Republic*, from Portland; *Parliament*, from Boston, and *Western Empire*, from ditto. Both the latter ships landed their cargoes, consisting of horses, in good order.

Also left at Ship Island, the ship *Eliza and Ella*, from Boston; bark *Wild Gazelle*, from ditto.

Also in port, ships *Idaho*, *Ocean Pearl*, *E. W. Farley*, *Undaunted* and *North America* (uncertain.)

New-Jersey.

The Hospital for Soldiers.—The hospital which has just been fitted up at the corner of South Fourth and Erie streets, Jersey City, under the direction of Mayor Vanvorst, was inaugurated on Friday by the arrival of several soldiers of the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment who fought so gallantly, and were wounded at the battle of Newbern. The building is two stories in height, 75 feet front and 25 feet deep, well ventilated, and will comfortably accommodate about forty persons. The first floor is divided into three apartments; one large room for patients, another for surgical operations, bath and nurses' room, and the third for the use of the Ladies' Relief Association. The upper floor is divided into two apartments, filled with spring cot bedsteads, furnished with straw mattresses and new bedding. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated. The following named soldiers were brought to the hospital on Friday afternoon: John W. Dennis, from Mount Holly, Company C, on the sick list; will leave for home to-day. Geo. R. Worth, of Toms River, Company B, gunshot wound in right breast and right arm; will leave for home to-day. Wm. P. [illegible], Salem County, Company I, gunshot wound through the right breast; doing well. Jonathan [illegible], of Stanhope, Company K; left leg amputated below the knee. John Lorence, of Gloucester, Company K, both legs shot off below the knee. Mr. Lorence, who is a very intelligent man, is the one who, while being borne off the field on a litter, cheered on the soldiers as he passed them. He will be provided with cork legs before he leaves.

Sons of Connecticut.—There will be a meeting of the Sons of Connecticut, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Who Built the Rebel Ram Merrimac.

The Cotton Question and Home Industry.

THE GUNBOAT MANIA.

THE MERRIMAC.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY MALLORY.

Confederate States Navy Department, }
Richmond, March 29, 1862. }

Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: In compliance with the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 8th inst., "That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to make a report to this House of the plan and construction of the *Virginia*, so far as the same can be properly communicated, of the reasons for applying the plan to the *Merrimac;* and also what persons have rendered especial aid in designing and building the ship," I have the honor to reply, that on the 10th day of June, 1861, Lieut. John M. Brooke, Confederate States Navy, was directed to aid the Department in designing an iron-clad war vessel, and framing the necessary specifications.

He entered upon this duty at once, and a few days thereafter submitted to the department, as the results of his investigations, rough drawings of a casemated vessel with submerged ends and inclined iron-plated sides. The ends of the vessel and the eaves of the casemate, according to his plan, were to be submerged two feet; and a light bulwark or false bow was designed to divide the water and prevent it from banking up on the forward part of the shield with the vessel in motion, and also to serve as a tank to regulate the ship's draft. His design was approved by the department, and a practical mechanic was brought from Norfolk to aid in preparing the drawings and specifications.

This mechanic aided in the statement of details of timber, &c., but was unable to make the drawings; and the Department then ordered Chief Engineer Williamson and Constructor Porter, from the Navy-yard at Norfolk to Richmond, about the 23d of June, for consultation on the same subject generally, and to aid in the work.

Constructor Porter brought and submitted the model of a flat-bottomed, light-draught propeller casemated battery, with inclined, iron-covered sides and ends, which is deposited in the Department. Mr. Porter and Lieut. Brooke have adopted for their casemate a thickness of wood and iron, and an angle of inclination nearly identical.

Mr. Williamson and Mr. Porter approved of the plan of having submerged ends to obtain the requisite flotation and invulnerability, and the Department adopted the design, and a clean drawing was prepared by Mr. Porter of Lieut. Brooke's plan, which that officer then filed with the Department.

The steam frigate *Merrimac* had been burned and sunk, and her engine greatly damaged by the enemy, and the Department directed Mr. Williamson, Lieut. Brooke and Mr. Porter, to consider and report upon the best mode of making her useful. The result of their investigations was their recommendation of the submerged ends, and the inclined casemates for this vessel, which was adopted by the Department.

The following is the report upon the *Merrimac:*

In obedience to your orders, we have carefully examined and considered the various plans and propositions for constructing a shot-proof steam battery, and respectfully report that, in our opinion, the steam frigate *Merrimac*, which is in such condition from the effects of fire as to be useless for any other purpose, without incurring a very heavy expense in rebuilding, &c., can be made an efficient vessel of that character, mounting * * * heavy guns, and from the further consideration that we cannot procure a suitable engine and boiler for any other vessel without building them, which would occupy too much time, it would appear that this is our only chance to get a suitable vessel in a short time. The bottom of the hull, boilers and heavy and costly parts of the engine being but little injured, reduce the cost of construction to about one-third of the amount which would be required to construct such a vessel anew.

We cannot, without further examination, make an accurate estimate of the cost of the proposed work, but think it will be about * * *, the most of which will be for labor, the materials being nearly all in the navy-yard, except the iron-plating to cover the shield.

The plan to be adopted in the arrangement of the shield for glancing shot, mounting guns, arranging the hull, &c., and plating, to be in accordance with the plan submitted for the approval of the Department. We are, with much respect, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMSON,
Chief-Engineer Confederate States Navy.
JOHN M. BROOKE,
Lieutenant Confederate States Navy.
JOHN L. PORTER,
Naval Constructor.

Immediately upon the adoption of the plan, Mr. Porter was directed to proceed with the constructor's duties. Mr. Williamson was charged with the engineer's department, and to Mr. Brooke were assigned the duties of attending to and preparing the iron and forwarding it from the Tredegar Works, the experiments necessary to test the plates and to determine their thickness, and devising heavy rifled ordnance for the ship, with the details pertaining to ordnance.

These gentlemen labored zealously and effectively in their several departments. Mr. Porter cut the ship down, submerged her ends, performed all the duties of a constructor, and originated all the interior arrangements by which space has been economized, and he has exhibited energy, ability and ingenuity. Mr. Williamson thoroughly overhauled her engines, supplied deficiencies, and repaired defects, and improved greatly the motive power of the vessel.

Mr. Brooke attended daily to the iron, constructed targets, ascertained by actual tests the resistance offered by inclined planes of iron to heavy ordnance, and determined interesting and important facts in connection therewith, and which were of great importance in the construction of the ship; devised and prepared the models and drawings of the ship's heavy ordnance, being guns of a class never before made, and of extraordinary power and strength.

It is deemed inexpedient to state the angle of inclination, the character of the plates upon the ship, the manner of preparing them, or the number, calibre and weight of the guns; and many novel and interesting features of her construction, which were experimentally determined, are necessarily omitted.

The novel plan of submerging the ends of the ship and the eaves of the casemate, however, is the peculiar and distinctive features of the *Virginia*. It was never before adopted. The resistance of iron plates to heavy ordnance, whether presented in vertical planes or at low angles of inclination, had been investigated in England before the *Virginia* was commenced, and Maj. Barnard, U. S. A., had referred to the subject in his *Sea Coast Defences.*

We were without accurate data, however, and were compelled to determine the inclination of the plates and their thickness and form by actual experiment.

The Department has freely consulted the three excellent officers referred to throughout the labors on the *Virginia*, and they have all exhibited signal ability, energy and zeal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. R. MALLORY, Sec'y of the Navy.

GUNBOATS.

The Vicksburgh (Miss.) *Whig* says: "The success of the *Virginia* has given a wonderful impetus to this very proper enterprise. The construction of gunboats, in order to better cope with the Yankees upon the water, seems to be all the vogue throughout the South. We learn that the ladies of Asbury Chapel, in this county, have already contributed forty-eight bales of cotton to aid in constructing a gunboat for the better protection of the Mississippi Valley."

Edmund Ruffin, the patriarch of Southern rights, says the New-Orleans *Delta*, has given $500 toward a gunboat, iron-clad.

The following advertisement appears in the same paper:

Wanted Immediately—For the gunboat *Louisiana*, three tons of half-inch square iron. Send it at once, and charge as much as your patriotism will permit.

MURRAY & FOWLER.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

From the Charleston Courier.

A decimal system for the currency of coins, weights and measures, has been placed before Congress by John M. Vernon, Esq., of New-Orleans. The system seems to be almost perfect in theory. If adopted, it could be reduced to practice with wonderful ease—for, in the slightest degree, it does not interfere with the standard yard, pound, gallon, or acre, now in use. The old unit, to which we have been accustomed, will remain the same on its corresponding decimal system, both name and quantity. But the table of currency is to be simplified, and entirely changed in value and denomination. "We are," says Mr. Vernon, "a separate and distinct people, influenced by different interests and sentiments from the vandals who would subjugate us. Our manners and customs are different—our tastes and talents are different—our geographical position is different—and in conformity with natural laws, nature and instinct, our currency, weights and measures should be different."

And again: "The basis of integral limit of value proposed for our currency, is the star—which is to be divided into one hundred equal parts, each part to be called a centime," namely:

10 Centimes—1 Tropic.
10 Tropics—1 Star.
10 Stars—1 Sol.

"These denominations for our currency," adds Mr. Vernon, "have been selected for three reasons: First, they are appropriate to ourselves as a people; second, they are emblems of cheerfulness, honor, honesty of purpose, solidity and stability; and third, the words used are simple, easily remembered, and are common to several languages." I will, in addition, observe that similar characteristics distinguish the proposed tables of weights and measures.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We learn that the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, shows that our financial system has proven adequate to supply all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures resulting from the great augmentation in the necessary means of defence. The report exhibits the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt; that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year has been, in round numbers, $170,000,000—less than one-third of the sum wasted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer us—less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The New-Orleans papers of April 4, publish the following notice:

Board of Provost Marshals.—All traffic in paper currency tending to create distrust in the public mind, or otherwise to produce embarrassment, shall be held as acts of hostility against the Government, and will be dealt with summarily.

P. SOULE, GEO. GARR,
V. BURTHE, C. DUFOUR,
H. M. SPOFFORD, H. D. OGDEN,
N. TREPAGNIER.

New-Orleans, March 27, 1862.

The traffic in gold and silver against the notes of the Confederate States of America, is hereby expressly prohibited.

Delinquents will be visited by prompt and severe punishment.

By order of the Board.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder.

We are rejoiced to see evidence from all quarters of the South, that the planters are resolved to give all their lands and force to provisions, except a bare sufficiency to preserve cotton seed, and an enough lint for domestic use. Hitherto the great pride of cotton planters has been in the quantity of production—the more bales the greater the triumph. Now the rule is just the contrary—the smaller the production the higher the reward—the brighter the patriotism, and the more enduring the reputation of the planter. We have the names of planters owning field-hands by the hundred, who will not plant a seed of cotton, but cover their broad acres in grain and other provision crops for 1862. Were this general, the war would speedily terminate.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Our Governor, seeing the degree of public supineness on the subject, has wisely undertaken to use the means at his disposal, in a public capacity, to forward the great work of home manufacture. He has arranged with Messrs. S. M. Marks & Co., of Baton Rouge, to take charge of the Penitentiary, and use its labor and skill in the accomplishment of this important end. Our readers will find, in one of our columns to-day, their manifesto on the subject. They propose to accept good middling cotton, delivered there, in exchange for osnaburgs and sheetings, at the rate of two pounds of cotton for one yard of the former, of seven-eighths, or two and a half pounds of cotton for one yard of the latter. This is estimating the cotton at about ten cents, as they subsequently offer to furnish the same articles, for cash, at twenty cents per yard for the onasburgs, &c.

We do not presume to say that the Southern man who takes advantage of the crisis, and will with avaricious intent cultivate cotton as usual, ought to be regarded with equal odium as the Tory of the Revolution; yet we take this occasion to inform such a man, if unfortunately there should be one in the Confederate States, that there will be danger in the experiment. It will be the safest policy, and much more profitable in the end, to fall into the current, and help the country in its struggle for independence.

The Mobile *Tribune* has the following extract of a late letter from Athens, North Alabama:

"The cotton in Giles and Murray Counties, Tenn., has been, and is being burnt, as the Federals approach. This is done by our soldiers—Scott's Louisiana Cavalry—but in most cases with the hearty consent of the owners. The people here are steady in their nerves, and nobody is running away. The cars only run to the State line, eighteen miles above this place. They go and return once a day back to Decatur. The bridges are all burnt beyond that point by our soldiers."

Rev. P. P. Smith, of Florida, in a letter to the *Southern Christian Advocate*, of Charleston, says that the planters in Florida are hauling their cotton into the open fields, away from their houses, to burn it, if the Yankees should approach.

Mr. E. L. Chamberlain, of Edgefield District, South Carolina, has shown the *Constitutionalist* two specimens of cloth manufactured by Mrs. Chamberlain, which are a novelty in their way. One specimen is made of the warp of cotton, the filling of rabit fur; the other of the same warp, the filling of coon fur. Both fabrics are soft and flexible, handsome in appearance, and evidently durable.

THE ADVANCE ON FREDERICKSBURGH.

To the Editor of the Richmond Examiner:

On Friday morning last the Federal troops, supposed to number between ten and fifteen thousand strong, advanced from the Warrenton Junction, in Fauquier, in the direction of the Rappahannock, some twelve miles distant, evidently with the intention of forcing our troops over the river, and at the same time, by their rapid advance, to prevent the forces under Gen. Stewart from blowing up the railroad bridge across that stream. For more than ten days the gallant General of our cavalry had been scouring the country, and had more than once penetrated within the lines of the hostile forces. He was, accordingly, prepared for their advance on Friday morning, and cautiously fell back toward the Rappahannock River, at the same time presenting a bold front to the enemy.

About noon on that day the Yankees appeared in strong force on the crest of the Railroad hill, about two miles from the station, when our troops, after counter-marching within cannon-shot of the foe, crossed the stream, and set the fine railroad bridge on fire. The enemy at once prepared to give us fight, being confident of his superior strength, and in a short time thereafter erected a two-gun battery, and commenced shelling the little village of Millview, on the northern side of the stream. The two infantry and four cavalry regiments—Radford's, Robinson's, Cabell's (late Fields') and Jones'—were soon deployed on the southern bank, and, being formed in line of battle, presented a noble front to the enemy.

The Yankees no sooner perceived our troops drawn up in line of battle, than they prepared to meet them, by placing another battery in position, and shelling us at a distance of 2,000 yards. They fired at least 100 rounds, and justice requires to say that many of their shell fell with remarkable precision. Strange to say, no damage was done to our troops, although the enemy threw every shot within range, and for more than two hours our gallant cavalry stood exposed without having the privilege of returning a single shot.

Gen. Stewart was always in front, and five or six shells burst very near him; but he bore himself most gallantly, and escaped uninjured. The Baltimore Battery, in Elzey's Brigade, replied to the enemy, but with what effect we cannot state. Had the Yankees crossed over the ford on that day, another Leesburgh victory would have crowned the efforts of the troops under the gallant Ewell. From information obtained since, we hear that Sumner and Banks have united their corps, and are now between Warrenton and Winchester and the Rappahannock River in great strength. We do not vouch for the truth of the report. A great battle is evidently at hand, and may take place at any moment. Our brave boys are eager for the fray, and will, we believe, win a glorious victory.

BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

Commenting on the Newbern affair, the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* says:

"Burnside's next point of attack will be Wilmington, as he was overheard at Roanoke Island, by an intelligent servant of one of the officers, after the capture of that place, to say that he would first move from that point on Newbern, and then upon Wilmington. It is, therefore, the policy of our troops at Wilmington to save whatever stores they can, or destroy what they cannot remove, and then abandon the town. We cannot make successful resistance against the enemy with his shipping, and to attempt to resist him is only to foolishly expose the lives and liberties of our men."

The Wilmington *Journal* is authorized by the Committee of Safety of that town to say that they have assurances from the State and Confederate authorities, that they have no idea of abandoning the town of Wilmington to the enemy, but, on the contrary, they are concentrating all the means and forces available in order to render defence successful. Steps indicative of determination have already been taken.

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the New-Orleans and Texas Railroad Company. This Company has been chartered and endowed with liberal franchises to construct one of the most important links of railway connection in the Confederacy, whether considered as a social, commercial or military desideratum. The enemy have cut off the rest of the Confederacy from the usual communication by water with the great Southwestern dominion of Texas, at once the granary and the graziers' field of the South. Our only intercourse with that vast and productive region is by the slow and devious land route, over wretched wagon roads. This link of railroad from the terminus in Louisiana of the New-Orleans and Opelousas Road to the present eastern terminus of a road ending on the Sabine River boundary of Texas, will give New-Orleans and the whole Confederacy direct railroad communication for seven hundred miles into the most populous heart of Texas. Supplies, troops and munitions will thus have cheap and expeditious transportation to the points where needed. The Company advertise to contractors and for negroes. It has on hand all material for the construction of the road and ample finances.

ITEMS.

A rumor prevailed in Memphis last Monday, says the New-Orleans *Crescent* of April 4, that Andrew Johnson had been shot and instantly killed in Nashville, and that the man who killed him had made good his escape. If not true now, probably it will be, some of these days.

Ten thousand volunteers have been removed from Pensacola and Mobile to join the gallant Beauregard, and their places are to be filled by the militia. The business part of Mobile presents a deserted and desolate appearance. Nearly all the places of business are closed, and their proprietors off to the wars.

Richmond, April 2.—Senator Gwinn, of California, arrived yesterday from Washington. He reports McClellan being very unpopular among the Yankees. When the army reached Centreville and found the fortifications evacuated, a demonstration ensued without parallel since the great defeat in July. The army became mutinous for want provisions and returned to the Potomac.

The war debt of the Yankees, according to the Charleston *Courier*, "is near $1,200,000,000. They expect to pay it from Southern labor, resources and property. They expect to pay the first installment from the cotton crop. Shall we let them have another crop, or any portion of the last crop that can be destroyed or removed?"

Ex-Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, according to the Mobile *Register*, sends a letter by underground railroad to Mr. Benjamin, in which he says that if we of the South hold on a month longer—until the middle of April or the last of May—the Lincoln dynasty will crumble under its own corruption and indebtedness.

Late Southern papers, with great unanimity, admit that if defeated in the approaching engagements on the Yorktown (Va.) Peninsula and near Corinth, Miss., nothing will be left to them but an attempt to resort to guerrilla warfare, which they profess to be ready to prosecute "until the last Southern arm is paralyzed."

The Staunton *Spectator* says that Fremont's advance was a few days ago at a point ten miles east of Monterey, Highland County, Va. Thus it is within 25 or 30 miles of the main body of Gen. Shields' force.

Dick Copeland, formerly a well-known Washington faro dealer, has been brought up with a round turn, in Richmond, for "opening the game" there.

The military authorities of Richmond, Norfolk and Petersburgh have issued ukases ordering all makers of individual small notes at once to redeem them in Confederate currency or its equivalent, and have also forbidden any huckstering in provisions. The latter has been done under the plea that the hucksters are robbing the people, charging $2 per pair for chickens, for instance.

The following prisoners have recently arrived at Richmond, viz.: J. B. Fullerton, Company K, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment; Charles W. Foster, Company D, Forty-first New-York; Warner Gutberg, Company E, Fifty-eighth New-York; John Arnold, Company E, Thirty-fourth New-York; Frederick Charford, Company K, same regiment; Jas. Webb, of Amosville, Fauquier County, and F. X. Schwebel, of Warrenton, disloyal citizens, all captured in Fauquier; also, Wm. M. Martin and Wm. Kennedy, of Company K, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, captured near Warwick Court-house.

The Wilmington, (N. C.,) *Journal* contains a letter which says: "I am happy to inform you of the entire safety of the rifles and munitions recently brought into Smyrna by the *Carolina*. Fifty wagon loads have already passed through this place, and within the next week the balance will be several hundred miles out of the enemy's reach."

The rebel Congress have passed an act authorizing their Government to take possession and entire control of all the Southern railroads, under a plea of military necessity. It was vehemently opposed by Mr. James Lyons, of Richmond, and others, and appears very obnoxious to the Richmond papers.

The advertisements in the Southern papers continue to refer almost entirely to military affairs—for substitutes, (at from $1,000 to $1,500 each,) for recruits, of deserters, for teamsters and army mechanics, &c.

A letter from Wilmington, N. C., acknowledges a rebel loss of fifteen in the recent sortie of the garrison of the beleaguered Fort Macon.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says that at least 5,500 loyal Tennesseans left East Tennessee for Kentucky, to avoid being drafted on Gov. Harris' last call on the Tennessee militia.

Under the head of "Work for Farmers," the Norfolk *Day Book* beseeches that class of the Southern people to devote themselves to collecting old scraps of iron to be turned into weapons!

The Petersburgh *Express* quotes prices of provisions in that city as follows:

"Chickens have recently sold in our market as high as $1 per pair; turkeys have brought from $2 to $3 a piece and upwards; 62½ cents is asked for butter, and 31 cents for eggs."

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH LANDING.

BRIG.-GEN. ROUSSEAU'S REPORT.

Battle-Field of Shiloh, April 12, 1862.

General: I have the honor to report to you, as commander of the second division of the army of the Ohio, the part taken by my brigade in the battle at this place on the 7th inst.

After a very arduous march on Sunday, the 6th inst., during much of which I was forced to take the fields and woods adjacent to the highway, from the narrowness of the latter, and its being filled with wagon trains and artillery, and for me at that time impassable, we reach Savanna after dark. Under your orders and superintendence, we at once embarked on steamboats for this place. We reached the landing here at daylight, and soon after reported to you as ready for action. Under your order, and accompanied by you, we marched out on the field of the day before, a little after 6 o'clock A. M. Soon after, Gen. Buell came up and directed you to deploy and form line of battle, our left resting on Gen. Crittenden's right, and our right extending in the direction of Gen. McClernand's Division, and to send out a company of skirmishers into the woods in front. This was done at once, Major King detaching Capt. Haughey for that purpose. Within half an hour after this you looked over the ground, and decided to take a position some two or three hundred yards to the front, on the crest of a piece of rising ground. I moved up the brigade accordingly, taking the new position indicated. In this line a battalion of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, Capt. Swain, and a battalion of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, Capt. Townsend, both under command of Major John H. King, were on the right; a battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry, Major Carpenter, on the left of King; First Ohio, Col. B. F. Smith, on Carpenter's left; and the Sixth Indiana, Col. Crittenden, on the left flank; while the Louisville Legion, Col. Buckley, was held in reserve, a hundred and fifty paces in the rear of the line.

Thirty or forty minutes after this line was formed, Capt. Haughey's skirmishers were driven in, several of his men were shot, and my command fiercely assailed by the enemy. The attack lasted perhaps twenty minutes, when the enemy were driven off. In this contest, Capt. Acken, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry was instantly killed, and many others of my brigade killed and wounded. The enemy soon rallied, and returned to the attack more fiercely than before, but was met by a very rapid and well-directed fire from the commands of Majors King and Carpenter, and Col. Smith—the Sixth Indiana being out of range on the left. This attack also was, after a severe contest, repulsed, and the enemy driven off—our loss being much more than before. We were ignorant of the ground in front, occupied by the enemy, as it was covered with timber and thick undergrowth, but were informed that it was more open than where we were. I decided to advance my lines after this attack, and at once cautiously felt my way forward, but had not gone far, when I again encountered the enemy in heavy force, and again drove him off, after a yet severer contest than any before. About this time I received several messages, announcing that the United States forces to our right and front, after very hard fighting, which we had heard all the morning, were giving way, leaving the centre of the army exposed. I at once decided to move forward the whole brigade to the open ground, except the Sixth Indiana, which had a most important position on our left flank, which position the enemy had menaced in strong force for several hours. I ordered Col. Buckley, with the Louisville Legion, to move up to the right and front and engage the enemy, who had rallied all his available forces and was moving down upon us. At the same time, Majors King and Carpenter and Col. Smith were ordered to advance in line with Col. Buckley. The advance was admirably made and with alacrity.

The brigade steadily, briskly, and in excellent order, moved forward. I afterward learned from wounded prisoners that the force at this time opposed to us consisted of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Kentucky Regiments, and several others from various States. We advanced about two hundred yards to the front, when we came in collision with the enemy. He was stronger at this point than in either of his previous encounters, and the fire of musketry was the heaviest I ever heard. My line, when fired upon, halted of itself and went to work. The issue was important, as my brigade was directly in the road of the enemy to the landing, and they were evidently pressing for that point. I was more fully impressed with the importance of driving the enemy from this position by your words to me when you ordered a change to the front of your original line of battle, which were, in substance, that my position was in the centre, and must be held at every hazard, and that you would support me with the balance of your division, as it arrived on the field.

The fight lasted about forty minutes, when the enemy gave way, and were at once pursued by the whole line up to the open ground in front, my brigade capturing several cannon, retaking a battery of ours captured by the enemy the previous day, and retaking the headquarters of Gen. McClernand. We also took three flags from the enemy. At this time the forty rounds of cartridges in the boxes of the men were exhausted, and the line was halted.

Before I resolved to advance my whole brigade to the front, I looked for the promised support, and found Col. Kirk with his brigade in my rear, within short supporting distance. He told me he was there, by your order, to support me, and was ready for anything. He and his men were eager to move up with me. I requested that he would follow at the proper distance, which he did.

After we had exhausted our ammunition, I called on Col. Kirk, who was immediately in rear of my lines, and informed him of that fact. He at once gallantly and eagerly offered to take my position in front, and did so, a portion of my command on the right passing quietly through his lines, and halting in his rear. All was done without the least confusion or excitement. I told him that, if needed before we received our ammunition, we would support him with the bayonet. The part taken in the fight by Col. Kirk and Col. Gibson, and their respective brigades, after this, and also the part taken by Col. Willich, I leave them to narrate, with the single remark that they and their officers and men behaved most gallantly.

About this time a battery of two or three guns, I do not know whose it was, took position about the centre of my lines, and opened on the enemy in front, then forming for attack. This battery I directed Majors King and Carpenter, and the Sixth Indiana, to support, Col. Crittenden having been just before ordered up from his former position on the left. I may here remark that the Sixth Indiana, in its old position, had been exposed to heavy cannonading on the left and front, and had lost several men in killed and wounded, and I had ordered it back into the woods. The enemy soon after advanced in strong force and menaced the battery, and its commander withdrew it, but the support just named stood firm against several times their numbers and gallantly beat off the enemy. In the meantime a supply of ammunition for the whole command was received.

When thus repulsed, the enemy fell back, and his retreat began; soon after which I saw two regiments of Government troops advancing in double quick time across the open field in our front, and saw that one of them was the First Ohio, which had been moved to our left to wait for ammunition. I galloped to the regiment and ordered it to halt, as I had not ordered the movement, but was informed that it was advancing by order of Gen. Grant, whom I then saw in rear of the line with his staff. I ordered the regiment to advance with the other, which it did some two or three hundred yards further, when it was halted, and a fire was opened upon it from one of our camps, then occupied by the enemy. The fire was instantly returned, and the enemy soon fled, after wounding eight men of the First Ohio. This closed the fighting of the day, and a small body of cavalry was sent in pursuit of the enemy.

I need not say to you, Sir, that my brigade, officers and men, behaved well, for you were an eye-witness to the gallant conduct of them all; and you will join me in expressing the opinion that men have seldom marched into battle under more unfavorable auspices, and never borne themselves more gallantly. During the whole of the long and terrific battle neither officer nor man wavered for one moment. When all behaved so well, there is little room for discriminative commendation of any. Many of them had been exposed, after great fatigue, to a heavy rain the night before on the steamboats, and all of them were necessarily greatly crowded, so that they could not sleep, and as they marched from the boats they passed through and amongst the ten thousand fugitives from the fight of the day before, who lined the banks of the river and filled the woods adjacent to the landing. Within a quarter of a mile of the landing, and directly on the way to our position on the field, lay hundreds of dead men, mostly our own, whose mangled bodies and distorted features presented a horrible sight. Numerous dead horses, and our partially sacked camps, gave evidence of the havoc, and, which was far worse, of the reverses and disasters of the day before. All around them impressed them with the belief that they must fight the battle for themselves. It must not be forgotten that we fought this battle some miles within the lines of the encampment of Gen. Grant's army, and in the camps occupied by his troops, and that it was thereby rendered apparent to the most ignorant soldier that the army had been driven in by the enemy till within a few hundred yards of the river, and that the work before us was by no means easy. Under all these unfavorable circumstances, as you will recollect, Sir, the men were in no way appalled, but formed line of battle promptly and with great coolness and precision.

To Majors J. H. King and S. D. Carpenter, of the regular army, who commanded the regular troops in my brigade, I am especially indebted for the valuable aid which their long experience as soldiers enabled them to render. Captains P. Swain and E. F. Townsend, commanding battalions under Major J. H. King, were likewise conspicuous for good conduct. I strongly recommend these officers to the proper authorities as soldiers by profession, who have shown themselves amply fit for higher offices of usefulness. I also return my thanks to Colonels B. F. Smith, T. T. Crittenden, and H. M. Buckley, Lieut.-Colonels E. A. Parrott, W. W. Berry, and H. Prather, and Majors E. B. Langdon, J. L. Treanor and A. H. Abbott. Lieut.-Col. Parrott was on detached service at the time, but joined his regiment during the action, and remained with it to the close. I also acknowledge my great obligations to Lieuts. Armstrong and Rousseau, my regular Aids; to E. F. Jewett, Esq., of Ohio, volunteer Aid, and to Lieut. John Wickliffe, of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, acting Aid during the battle, for valuable services in the field.

Accompanying this report you have a list of casualties incident to the battle, and also the reports of the various commanders of battalions and regiments of the brigade.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To Brig.-Gen. A. McD. McCook, Commanding Second Division Army of the Ohio.

THE ARTILLERY IN GEN. SHERMAN'S DIVISION.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR EZRA TAYLOR.

Battalions One and Two, Camp near }
Pittsburgh, Tenn., April 10, 1862. }

J. H. Hammond, Assistant Adjutant-General Fifth Division U. S. Forces in the field, Gen. W. T. Sherman Commanding:

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the forces under my command in the affair of the 6th and 7th inst. By instructions from the General Commanding the Division, the mortar battery, Capt. Behr commanding, was placed on the Purdy Road, in the rear of McDowell's Brigade; Taylor's Battery, Capt. Barret commanding, to the right and in advance of the chapel on the road leading to Corinth; Capt. A. C. Waterhouse's Battery, near the left of the Division; four guns on the right bank of Owl Creek, and two guns on the left bank of Owl Creek.

The enemy appearing in large masses and opening a battery to the front and right of the two guns, advanced across Owl Creek. I instructed Capt. Waterhouse to retire the two guns to the position occupied by the balance of his battery, about which time the enemy appeared in large force in open field, directly in front of the position of this battery, bearing aloft, as I supposed, the American flag, and their men and officers wearing uniforms so similar to ours that I hesitated to open fire upon them until they passed into the woods, followed by troops wearing an uniform not to be mistaken. I afterwards found that the uniform jackets worn by these troops were black. As soon as I was certain as to the character of the troops I ordered firing to commence, which was done in fine style, and with excellent precision. After instructing this battery to be cool, and watch all the movements of the enemy, who was throwing large masses of his men into the timber to the left of its position, I went to the position occupied by Taylor's Battery, Capt. Barret commanding, and ordered him to open fire with shell, which was done promptly, causing the enemy to take shelter in the timber, under cover of which he advanced to within 150 yards of their guns, when they opened a tremendous fire of musketry, accompanied with terrific yells, showing their evident intent to intimidate our men. The only effect it had was to cause them promptly to obey the order given by me to move their guns by hand to the point and pour in a shower of canister, causing both the yelling and the firing of the enemy to cease for a time. In the meantime the enemy was pushing our forces on the left of both of these batteries—Waterhouse's and Taylor's. Seeing Waterhouse's Battery limbering to the rear, and fearing the result of a hasty retreat, I hastened to their position and finding them resting, I at once ordered them to unlimber and contest every foot of ground, while I sent a messenger to find another battery to come to their assistance. My order was promptly obeyed, and they were soon throwing canister among the enemy. But their bravery alone could not drive back the masses who now swarmed on their left, pushing back the infantry on the left and opening a flank fire of musketry and battery, which they had succeeded in planting in the timber, they were compelled to retire under a galling fire, leaving their guns and entire camp and garrison equipage in the field. I take great pleasure in stating that the conduct of this battery was such as to entitle them to my entire approbation, and I consider too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them for their gallant conduct upon this their first battle-field. Some time after this battery had retired, and the infantry support on the left of Taylor's Battery had fallen back, and the enemy had planted his flag on the ground occupied by Waterhouse's Battery, I deemed it prudent to order Capt. Barret to limber to the rear, and retire in good order to a new position, which was accomplished without confusion; but owing to a number of his horses being shot, he was obliged to leave two of his caissons on the field, one of which he has recovered. Instructing Capt. Barrett to take up a new position near the left of the First Brigade in the First Division, (Gen. McClernand's,) and taking the responsibility of ordering two guns of Schwartz's Battery to form on their left, (Major Schwartz being wounded,) I had not long to wait before I opened fire again, silencing a battery which the enemy had opened with terrific effect. After five hours' fighting in these two positions, losing one man killed and several wounded, our ammunition became exhausted, and I instructed them to retire out of range and get a new supply, after which one section engaged the enemy for an hour and a half, driving him to the cover of the timber.

* * * I can state that from my personal observation on the ground in front of this battery during the engagement, I am satisfied the enemy's mortality list has been greatly increased by their *being there.*

I have to report that Capt. Silverparre's battery of four 24-pounder Parrott guns has not yet been able to report to this field, owing to some deficiency in his horses and other equipments. I understand, however, that he had done good service near the landing on the evening of the 6th inst.

I deem it my duty to make honorable mention of the services rendered by Company A, Chicago Light Artillery. How well they conducted themselves during the fight, I refer you to the General himself, who assures me he never saw guns better served.

I have also to mention Capt. Bouton's Battery, which I found on Sunday, the 6th, anxious to distinguish themselves, and as good fortune would have it, I got them a good position near Col. McArthur's Division, when they did most excellent service in driving the enemy from a very commanding position, both officers and men behaving like veterans. I have the honor to be very respectively,

Your obedient servant,
EZRA TAYLOR,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

THE SURPRISE AT PITTSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Cairo, Friday, April 18, 1862.

As the public are deeply interested in all the facts relating to the fatal surprise of our army at Pittsburgh, on Saturday, April 6, I propose to give you a few facts which fell under my own observation. Their accuracy in every particular cannot be questioned.

On Tuesday, the 1st day of April, by order of Gen. Prentiss, Capt. Geo. B. Hogs was sent out in command of two companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers, one and a half miles beyond our lines on the main Corinth road, mainly for the purpose, as he understood from Gen. Prentiss' Aid, of preventing any communication or passing in or out of the lines, as it had been understood these things had been done quite frequently, thus giving the rebels valuable information. Capt. Hogs went out with these companies, as ordered, Gen. Prentiss' Aid acting as guide. Upon their arrival at the point above referred to, the whole command was detailed, as Capt. H. took with him one Corporal and four men, and advanced three miles further toward Corinth on the main Corinth road, and from this point he and his party felt assured, by the aid of a field-glass, they saw rebel mounted pickets, and under cover of night he advanced one-fourth of a mile further, and convinced himself that he saw rebel camp-fires and heard their drums. At 3 o'clock on the following day Capt. H. was relieved by two companies of the Michigan Twelfth, (infantry,) and returned to camp with his command. He at once imparted to Gen. Prentiss, through his Aid, the above information, and after considerable delay, went out by order of Gen. Prentiss, and ordered back the two companies that relieved him in the afternoon, for fear they might be cut off by the enemy. This seems to have been a wise move, as there was proof that they would have been cut off had they remained there. Even after this, much to the surprise of many, there were no cavalry pickets, no pickets at all, except a light force of infantry pickets. It seemed to be fully impressed on the minds of the Generals that the enemy were in force at Corinth, and were intrenching, and did not dare attack us. On Saturday night, shortly before 12 o'clock, Col. Peabody received information, from what source we did not learn, that there was a force of about 250 rebels in and about a house a mile and a half out, on the main Corinth road. Maj. Powell, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, took 30 of the guard, and went out and convinced himself that such was the case. He came back, and reported to Col. Peabody, when Col. Peabody, being in command of the first brigade of Gen. Prentiss' division, ordered out three companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, and two of the Twelfth Michigan, under command of Maj. Powell, to bag this force of rebels. They left camp about 1½ o'clock on Sunday morning. Maj. Powell deployed his command as skirmishers, and gradually surrounded this house. This rebel force proved to be the advance guard of the enemy, and the fight commenced between 3 and 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. Of course Major Powell's command was repulsed with considerable loss, and fell back on the Twenty-fifth Missouri. The first of them came in at about 5½ o'clock with their dead and wounded, this being the first intimation that the enemy were attacking us. The long roll was immediately sounded, and the troops hurriedly fell in line of battle, in front of our camp-ground. They then advanced in line of battle some 300 yards, and then for the first time we saw the enemy in full force, reaching as far as the eye could reach either way, eight or ten deep. It was a sublime, but awful scene, as they advanced slowly, steadily and silently till within about 125 yards, when our men opened fire on them, their front ranks being rapidly thinned, but as rapidly filled up. They did not falter, but kept steadily advancing under our fire, reserving their fire till within about 70 yards of us, when they opened a tremendous fire of musketry, grape, canister and shell. Against such fearful odds we could not maintain our position very long, and hurriedly fell back into line of battle, directly in front of our camp ground, and fought them there for some time longer. It was here that Col. Peabody was killed, after which a retreat was ordered. We had to fall back three-quarters of a mile before we meet any reinforcements. The Twenty-fifth Missouri was then so badly cut up, that it was useless for them to form in line of battle alone, and they attached themselves on the left of the first line of battle that they found formed. When the line of battle was formed, Gen. Prentiss rode up to Col. Peabody and said "How came you to send out this force? I shall hold you personally responsible for bringing on this general engagement." It has since been conceded by the very best officers that the so-called mistake of Col. Peabody prevented a complete surprise, which must have resulted in a more disastrous defeat than the Bull Run defeat. In the death of Col. Peabody and Maj. Powell, not only the Twenty-fifth Missouri, but the whole army, has sustained an irreparable loss. They were able, efficient, brave and beloved, and sealed their devotion to their country with their blood.

INCIDENTS AND ITEMS.

Under date of Cairo, April 16, a correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes:

"Arrivals from Pittsburgh this evening report all quiet there up to Tuesday night. Gen. Halleck was actively engaged in putting the army into fighting trim again. Formidable reconnoissances had been made in the direction of Corinth, driving in the enemy's pickets and harassing them continually.

Gen. Halleck still makes the steamer *Continental* his headquarters, but was to move into camp in a day or two. Gen. Grant is in camp some two miles from Pittsburgh Landing. Gen. C. F. Smith has obtained a sick leave, and has come down the river. He is still quite ill with typhoid fever.

Capt. Lyman, of the Eleventh Indiana, and recently Division Quartermaster of Gen. Lew. Wallace's Staff, has superseded Capt. Baxter as Chief Quartermaster of the forces under Gen. Halleck. Capt. Reynolds has been placed in command of the transportation fleet."

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes, under date of Pittsburgh Landing, April 16:

"Six regiments of cavalry, under command of Gen. Smith, went out yesterday to make a demonstration on the Corinth road. They advanced about five miles, when they met the enemy's pickets, and drove them in a mile and a half. An Alabama cavalry regiment met them and fired a few shots at their advance. A skirmish ensued, in which two of our men were wounded and four of theirs killed.

As we traveled the road out, we met, scattered at distances of less than fifty yards apart, broken down Commissary and Quartermaster's wagons, tents, and all the appurtenances suitable for an army of occupation. With these, it was Beauregard's intention to have driven our army out of Pittsburgh. If his intention had been to attack and retire, he would not have cumbered his advance with heavy laden store trains.

During the past five days a number of railroad bridges have been burned by our forces within fifty miles of this place. On Sunday night last, Gen. Sherman, with about 9,000 men, went up the river in transports to a place called Chickasaw, and destroyed a bridge and several sections of track on the railroad, over which the rebel supplies have been carried from the East. They found a force of about 4,000 men guarding the road, but were not sufficiently fleet footed to capture any of them.

Gen. Sherman reports that the damage done cannot be repaired inside of two months, at the expiration of which time it is supposed the rebels will have no use for a railroad hereabout. If our forces can prevent them from repairing the road for a few days only, they can accomplish all that is necessary, because I think it likely that the last ditch lays somewhere along the line, and they will tear up the track themselves in an effort to get into it."

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

THE PENALTY OF BRIDGE-BURNING.

Headquarters, U. S. Forces, }
Nashville, April 8, 1862. }

Col. ——: You desire to know what punishment should be visited upon persons not connected with the army, who are guilty of throwing trains off the railroad track, burning bridges, ripping up the road, or cutting or injuring the telegraph wire. You have reference, of course, to railroad and telegraph lines now being used by our army. I reply that any one guilty of such offence, (which is a crime against humanity and mankind,) endangering the lives of women and children, non-combatant and citizen, as well as that of the soldier, should be arrested and held for trial by a Court-martial.

Who are to be suspected so as to justify holding for trial in the absence of positive and immediate evidence identifying the guilty party?

When an enormous and flagrant crime is committed, and the perpetrator is unknown, the common instincts of mankind seek him among those who have given some evidence of being capable of such enormity, have had an opportunity of committing the crime, and some motive or malice for its commission. These acts are crimes against the Government of the United States: Murder the innocent and unoffending; give aid and comfort to the enemy, and prove enmity to the Union, and are not committed by Union men, but a person who, although he may not have taken up arms or entered the army of the rebellion, is hostile to the Government and against the Union, is one who well may be suspected of such crimes as these, provided he lives or is found near where the deed is done, had an opportunity of knowing it, and has used no means to notify us or prevent it. I would accordingly arrest and hold for trial by a court martial all persons hostile to the Union, residing or found near the place where the injury is done, when there is reason to believe that they had an opportunity of knowing it, and used no means to prevent it. Such persons must be taught that they must fight bridge-burners and such like offenders, when they have an opportunity, or so taint themselves with suspicion as to be held for trial as the perpetrators, or as accessory to the crime, and if found guilty, upon due proof, that they will pay the penalty with their lives and their property.

You will doubtless find that the really guilty party usually tries to keep a negro or some irresponsible white man, who has no character, no property to lose, and whose life he cares not for, between him and danger, hoping to escape himself by proof of an *alibi*, that he was absent when the crime was committed, that the deed was not done by his own *hand*. Suffer not yourself to be led astray and put upon the wrong scent by any such subterfuge. Such are not the class of persons who commit those crimes, unless, indeed, promoted to it by some masked and designing but cowardly traitor to his country, who has influence to beguile, inveigle and decoy, a life to forfeit, as well as property to be confiscated. The sooner such are taught that their lives and their property shall pay the penalty of their crimes, the better. The course, then, here indicated, is to protect the innocent above all things, but bring the guilty to the punishment due to flagrant crime. This subject is not unattended with difficulties; but the innocent must not suffer simply because the guilty are hard to detect, nor the guilty escape, simply because they use dupes to accomplish their designs. This is the way crime is to be dealt with. Now as to repairing the injury.

When an injury is done to a bridge, a railroad track, a train, or the telegraph wires, I would compel the disloyal inhabitants, with their negroes, to repair it instantly. I would enforce the order, if disobeyed, at the point of the bayonet, and would give the time only necessary to its performance.

Respectfully,
E. DUMONT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

Under date of April 18, a correspondent of the Chicago *Post* writes:

"The people here are all very much sick of the war, and desire a speedy peace, anticipating a resumption of business, which now is completely prostrated. Before the Federal army came here, everything was sadly short. A pair of boots cost $10 and $12; salt, $18 per barrel, and so on. Since the Federal army has been here a large number of Northern merchants have come down here, all of whom have done a fine business. To give you an idea of the amount of goods sold here, I will state that one house took in $3,800 to $4,000 per day for several weeks, and that their store (not over sixty feet long) was, during that time, so crowded that they had to shut their doors and station a guard before their doors, with orders to admit nobody. For the last week, however, business has been very dull, and is daily growing duller. Many Northern merchants are making preparations to leave. However, the money which merchants got was a Tennessee money, which suffers a discount here of from [illegible] to [illegible] per cent. The money is the currency of the State, but gold and Treasury-notes will only buy cotton, tobacco, and other such like articles that furnish exchange. The planter here, while stoutly maintaining the par value of their currency, slyly hoards all the gold and Treasury-notes he can find, and when he sells his cotton he likewise very stoutly demands the gold. The currency of this State presents to the Illinoisian every appearance of stump-tail in its palmiest days. The banks here now refuse to take deposits, and also call upon their depositors to draw their balances—payable in Southern bank-notes, but really in Confederate scrip. Now, the people here see the dodge just as plainly as the Illinois people did, and refuse to take their balances in such a form. Already suits are progressing against the banks. Of course, the banks maintain that they received such money as they offer to pay, and obstinately refuse to pay anything else. The Bank of Tennessee has been removed from here to Chattanooga, where it now does business. Its building here is a very fine one, and a guard is placed before it for protection."

ITEMS.

The Nashville *Union*, of April 20, has these items:

"We are told that the Bank of Tennessee, and, perhaps, the other banks, have removed their deposits and all their specie into the Southern Confederacy. If this be so, it is a gross outrage on the rights of depositors, and the officers should be held strictly accountable. Let it be investigated forthwith. The amount placed in the Bank by depositors amounted, according to its own report, to the enormous sum of $865,000. Have the people been robbed of all this by an institution favored with peculiar privileges by the State?

The April Term of the United States Court for the District of Tennessee will commence on Monday, (to-morrow,) the 21st inst. His Honor Judge Catron, who is now in the city, will preside. It will, doubtless, be one of the most deeply-interesting Courts ever convened in this country."

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE SITUATION AT FORT PILLOW.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

On Board U. S. Gunboat St. Louis, }
Plum Bend, April 14. }

The fleet is lying idle, this morning, awaiting orders, but the idleness cannot last long. Communications are rapidly passing between the flag-ship and the land forces, which lie two miles above us upon transports. Of the operations of the enemy we can form no opinion. The long reach of Plum Point shuts him out from our view. The reconnoissance of the *Benton, Carondelet* and *Cincinnati*, last evening, found his batteries mounting twenty-six guns, and located midway up the bluff. Six gunboats were lying in the stream. These gunboats are simply old New-Orleans towboats razeed. The guns are mounted on a flush deck, without any protection to gun or gunner, it being a favorite idea with Hollins, commander of the rebel fleet, that his men are best protected when not protected at all. The machinery and boilers are protected by iron-plated casemates. They are very strong and powerful boats and can easily outsail us. Had our boats been as fast as they, the rebels at the bluff would never have heard the story of our skirmish yesterday, from their gunboats.

This morning, a contraband paddled across the river from the Arkansas shore and came up to the fleet. He was a strong, muscular African, of unusual intelligence, and handled his crazy dugout with consummate skill. Upon being questioned as to his mastership, he replied: "I doanow who I 'longs to, gemmen, Massa Hardin *did* own dis chile. He's done-gone to Nashville in the army. Oberseer send off all the niggers oder day, down Souf. He beat me and I run away wid de irons on, swam de creek and got away, *and now I 'spects I belongs to you gemmen.*"

He informed us that all the negroes hereabouts were placed on Island No. 34 some weeks since, but were now, together with commissary stores, being sent off South. Speaking of the gunboats, the contraband displayed his splendid set of shining ivories, and, grinning from ear to ear, said: "Lor', gemmen, you jist orter seed dem gunboats shoving down this yer water, when *our* gunboats came along. Golly, dey went like a chicken-hawk, yah! yah!"

The river at this point is full of bars and immense deposits of driftwood, occasioned by the constant changes in the channel. The shores are thickly overgrown with timber and underbrush, and in many places overflowed. The Point itself is a long stretch of land, near the extremity of which is a small settlement and plantation. The cleared fields pertaining to the estate stretch nearly to the river again, giving us a very fair view of the enemy's works.

Early this morning the *Silver Wave* went down the river with a reconnoitering party. At 9 o'clock the mortars were towed down, under protection of the *Pittsburgh*. Eight were also stationed along the Arkansas shore within half a mile of the apex of the point and under heavy timber, which entirely conceals them from the view of the enemy. The rule, however, works both ways. It is equally difficult for the mortar men to ascertain the effect of their shots, and as soon as reconnoissances shall determine the practicability and safety of it, the mortars will undoubtedly occupy localities where their practice will be more effective. When they are fairly moored and in operation they will assuredly prove a very valuable arm of the service in reducing Fort Pillow. The extent of the works and their peculiar location and elevation, render them a much more eligible mark than the narrow strip and dead level of Island No. 10. The *Cincinnati, Cairo* and *St. Louis* are at present protecting these mortars. Further up the river, on the same shore, the *Conestoga* guards the ammunition boats, and a squad of pickets thrown out through the woods. Half a mile above and behind some willow bars, called Bulletin Bars, from the fact that the steamer *Bulletin* some years since ran high and dry upon them, Gen. Pope's transports are lying. Directly opposite, the flag-ships *Mound City* and *Carondelet*, are moored in front of the mortar ones. These positions were all attained about 2 o'clock. From the position of the *St. Louis*, which lies in the stream opposite the cleared field running back nearly to the opposite shore of the point, I can distinctly make out the rebel encampments—one of them located upon the crown of the bluff, and the other midway down the bluff. From the appearance of them, however, I should judge there was but a small force upon the bluff, about enough to man the works. About 3 o'clock, we could see from the smoke that the rebel boats had returned and were slowly making their way up the river in our direction. Nearer and nearer they came, until they were just behind the head of the point, and only about half a mile distant. The *St. Louis* and *Cincinnati*, the only boats nigh at hand, the others being about a mile distant, went to quarters, and we eagerly watched for the appearance of the rebel craft around the point. We had made up our minds this time that they had surely come up to attack us. The old sailors were spoiling for the fight, and watched the distant point with eager eyes, but in vain. In a few minutes, mortar No. 16 thundered forth its first volume to Fort Pillow. Seven others in rapid succession followed, making beautiful shots. At the very first explosion, the rebel boats put back for the fort, and another chance for a fight was lost. The mortar bombardment was kept up for three hours with great spirit and apparently with good effect. At sunset they ceased firing, and a splendid night closed in upon the landscape, flooded with moonlight, and the fleet retaining their positions at anchor.

About 6 o'clock this evening the tug *Erebus*, lying under Gen. Pope's transports, took fire and burned to the water's edge. The cause I have not learned.

Rumors are current in the fleet, brought up by refugees, that Memphis has been burned. The report, however, seems hardly credible, unless some new turn in affairs, favorable to us, has taken place at Corinth, of which we are ignorant. It would seem probable that if the rebels had insanely determined to burn the city, they would at least have awaited the issue at Fort Pillow. Although the position has not the natural strength of Island No. 10, nor the same amount of defence, still, with resolute men, and the aid of their gunboats, they might make a long and desperate resistance. Time, however, will show. Rebel tactics of late, on the Mississippi River, are a puzzle to me, and I have done prophesying.

FORT OSCEOLA—DESERTIONS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Mississippi Flotilla, near Ft. Pillow, }
Tuesday Morning, April 15, 1862. }

A Tennesseean, residing near where the fleet is now anchored, says there are strong intrenchments a short distance below us on the Tennessee shore, called Fort Oceola, and that we will meet with a stubborn resistance there, before reaching Fort Pillow. This "fort," is probably a battery of a few guns, placed there to retard our movements a few days, in order to give the enemy time to still further strengthen Fort Pillow, which they are no doubt doing. Indeed, we may look for masked batteries every hundred yards between this and their stronghold that bears the name of the illustrious digger of ditches, in none of which, however, does he seem disposed to die.

Yesterday morning the gunboats took position about two miles above the mythical fort, and every half hour administered to the rebels, if there were any in the vicinity, a "Lincoln pill," as the 13-inch shells are termed; but they made no reply. Fresh crews were sent down to the mortars this morning, but no firing has yet occurred. What the programme for the next forty-eight hours is, I am unable to inform you. Newspaper correspondents, I regret to say, have fall-go into disfavor with the Commodore, who has heretofore been very obliging to them, owing to the disclosures of the representative of the *Chicago Times* in reference to the canal from the head of Island No. Ten to New-Madrid. He has, in obedience to orders from Washington, denied them access to the flag-ship, although they are still permitted to accompany the expedition on transports.

I learn since my arrival here, that Fort Pillow is situated near the town of Randolph, between that place and the mouth of the Hatchee River, and not ten or twelve miles above, as has been generally supposed. Indeed, it is the Randolph fortifications, about which we heard so much last summer. This, at least, I find to be the general impression here among those who should know best, and it seems plausible from the fact that we are not now more than eight or ten miles from Randolph.

One of the rebel gunboats made a very narrow escape on Sunday evening. After our boats had withdrawn from the vicinity of the rebel battery on the Arkansas shore, referred to above, two or three of them took position under a thickly-timbered point, and shortly afterward one of the rebel boats came puffing up, thinking, no doubt, that ours had fallen back some distance. The intention on the part of our men was to permit her to run past them, and then cut her off, which they could have easily done; but unfortunately one of our transports just then turned the point, some three or four miles above, and, not knowing that the rebel boat was running her head into a noose, set up a frightful alarm with her steam-whistle, which had the effect to frighten the noisy little gunboat away.

Two deserters from the enemy came within our lines this morning, and report that the batteries in Fort Osceola, just below, are manned by five regiments, and that they talk of fighting desperately, "dying in the last ditch," "making it a new Thermopylæ," and all that sort of thing. I did not learn the commander's name. The deserters say the shells fired from our mortars yesterday, fell about 200 yards short.

GEN. POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

GUNBOAT FLOTILLA, OFF FORT PILLOW,
APRIL 13—1 P. M.

The best news I can make known, is the almost universal belief entertained by the officers and men of the fleet, that Fort Pillow is crumbling. Unlike Columbus, it cannot defy us for months. Nor here as at No. 10, will we wait for the overland transfer of steamboats, to perfect the plans for its fall. On the other hand—in our humble judgment—as soon as Gen. POPE has established his batteries, *which we now think will be before night*, the gunboats and mortars will move down, take up a position in the bend of the river, above the fort, and rain cannon balls and bombshells into the dingy, ragged sides of the bluff where the enemy's works are located; then if there be any cannon there, we will hear from them, if not, the fleet will move on, and ten miles further down the river, knock at the gates of Randolph, which will then be the last to bar our progress to Memphis.

Randolph is located upon the second Chickasaw Bluffs. There are four of these bluffs in number. They are scraggy, half-wooded, precipitous clay banks, according to "James' River Guide," extending only thirty feet above high water mark, but according to your correspondent's opinion, at least one hundred and twenty-five feet.

The third Chickasaw Bluffs are located ten miles below Randolph; upon these there are no fortifications. [illegible] below are the fourth Chickasaw Bluffs, upon which Memphis stands. [illegible] These are the two principal places between us and Memphis, and you will discover that we are well into the land of cotton.

The most commendable harmony and mutual confidence exists between our navy and army officers, such as would be well for the officers on the Tennessee to cultivate, where every pair are represented as rivals, from the two lowest corporals to the two senior Major-Generals.

The residents along the shore here are unanimously disloyal, if we except a contraband now and then, who paddles his way in a dugout over the river, or through the bordering swamps, to pay his respects to "MASSA LINCOLN." This is the way the rebels reap the fruit of their false stories about our army having for its object the liberation of slaves. They so persistently circulate these lies that the slaves believe them, and if they run from their masters now and seek protection under our fleet, the blame is chargeable to the slaveholders themselves, and they can lie down under whatever uneasiness it may occasion them.

The little wooden town of Osceola, across the river, on the Arkansas shore, has been almost totally abandoned, and its vacant houses testify to the political sentiment of the population. It is the county seat of Mississippi County, Arkansas, and the most forsaken looking place for a seat of justice we ever beheld. It is in a country, however, where difficulties are oftener settled by bowie-knives than court tribunals, and we suppose the inhabitants are not inconvenienced by the want of an imposing court-house and Baconian philosophy.

We have this minute learned that a rebel deserter fled from Fort Pillow last night, and came aboard of the *Benton* this morning. He tells a story which very much conflicts with our conjectures, and says the rebels, nerved by what they regard as a great victory for their arms at Corinth, are bent upon a desperate stand at Pillow. Their gunboats, eleven in number, are lying just below their batteries, ready to assist them with forty or fifty effective guns when we begin the attack. We think that this ostensible deserter may be one of the enemy's emissaries, sent here to discourage any movement of the fleet until they can perfect an evacuation of Pillow, and their defenses at Randolph, which by them is acknowledged to be much the strongest place.

He says fifty guns are mounted on the fort to defend it against our gunboats, and fifty are mounted to meet a land assault, on earthworks encircling the bluff. He also says rebel scouts reported fifteen thousand of our men marching yesterday, on the Tennessee side, to get in the rear of their works. This is untrue, or at least not known at the fleet.

This man should be held as a hostage for the truth of his story, for it cannot be expected that, while deserters are daily giving us information of the enemy, he is learning nothing from us, or that he has not his spies aboard of nearly every boat.

At the present time a lively exchange of bomb-shells is going on between the mortar-boats and the rebels, and this partly confirms the deserter's statements about their purpose to stand. If their gunboats are, in fact, at Fort Pillow, and remain there *twenty-four hours longer, they will have an interesting time when they try to go down the river*, for Gen. POPE must, by this time, *have even a more formidable blockade established below them than he had at Point Pleasant and Riddl's Point*, for there he had nothing but 24-pounders, and here he has some of the finest rifled cannon.

FORT PILLOW AND FORT WRIGHT.

From the St. Louis Republican.

There has been some confusion even in the minds of our military officers in relation to the nomenclature of the several forts and defensive works of the rebels on the Mississippi River. Commodore FOOTE telegraphs to the Navy Department that he has reached Fort Pillow, and taken up a position to begin the work necessary for its reduction. Now, our information, derived from the statements of deserters and others, as published from time to time in the newspapers, is that Fort Pillow is located at the mouth of Wolf River, just above Memphis, whereas the fleet has not yet reached within seventy miles of that point. The works called Fort Pillow by Commodore FOOTE are at what we have been accustomed to call Fort Wright, which is ten or twelve miles above Randolph, on the first Chickasaw Bluffs, opposite Island No. 33. The name, however, is of no significance, and we make these allusions in order to properly locate the scene of the Flag-officer's present operations. To avoid confounding of names, then, let us adopt Commodore FOOTE's style of designation, simply recollecting that Fort Pillow is above and not below Fort Randolph.

The first Chickasaw Bluff is situated about 385 miles below St. Louis, just below Plum Point bar, ordinarily one of the most difficult places to pass on the Mississippi River, on account of the frequent changes in the channel, in which a large amount of drift has become imbedded. Quite a large number of boats have been lost here. At the present stage of the water, however, navigation is easy. The country, both above and below the rebel fort, is low, the bluffs, which are merely ordinary banks, elevated some thirty feet above high-water mark, only extending a few miles along the river. From Osceola, on the Arkansas side, where the enemy at one time had some feeble defences, the Mississippi forms an abrupt curve, coursing almost directly east to Island No. 33, or Flour Island, when it again bends, and runs nearly south for a short distance.

The fort at the First Chickasaw Bluff was, three weeks ago, garrisoned by 3,000 men. The principal works are represented to have been built in good engineering style, on the summit, mounting some twenty heavy guns, whilst at that time there were a few shore batteries above the head of the Island. We do not anticipate much resistance here to our fleet, and perhaps it will turn out that the cannon have been removed below. Some of the gunboats drifting within easy range of the batteries, and presenting broadsides to the enemy, were not fired upon, and it is probable that the flotilla, after a reconnoissance, has already proceeded down the river.

THE REBEL FLEET.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

"We have just met a couple of deserters from the rebel gunboats. One is CHARLES JONES, of Pittsburgh, Penn., who was engaged in selling coal for a Mr. TURNER, at Baton Rouge, La., when the rebellion commenced. The other, HENRY WINTER, from East Troy, N. Y., was engaged in smuggling provisions from the main shore to our fleet at Fort Pickens, and being nabbed, with Jones, while in New-Orleans, both were pressed into the Confederate navy, where they have served steadily, without receiving one cent of pay thus far. On Monday last, while on shore with others, assisting a planter named CRAIGHEAD to remove his stock and household goods from his plantation, on the point opposite the foot of Flower Island and Fort Pillow, to another point abreast of Fulton, Tenn., they effected their escape. After leaving Craighead's place, they waded across the swamps, coming into the Mississippi river opposite to where the United States gunboat *Cincinnati*, Capt. STEMBEL, U. S. N., was at anchor. Our refugees have shipped on the *De Soto* as firemen. They furnish the following information relative to the enemy's gunboats (HOLLINS' fleet,) now at Fort Pillow:

McRea, (Com. HOLLINS' flag-ship,) the old *Marquise de la Habana*, eight large guns on deck, unprotected. Boilers in the hold, hull *not* iron-clad.

Ponchartrain, (Capt. DUNNINGTON, late of U. S. N.,) old *Lizzie Simmons*, seven guns, with boilers on deck, barricaded with heavy timbers.

Maripo, (Capt. FARY, late of U. S. N.,) old *Gros Tete*; three guns, with boilers on deck, barricaded with heavy timbers. Hull *not* iron-clad.

Livingston, (new boat.) Boilers on deck; barricaded with heavy timbers, and hull not iron-clad. Six guns.

The "Ed. Montgomery fleet" consists of the *Gen. Bragg*, (old *Mexico*.) One gun; iron-clad. Built for a battering-ram.

Gen. Sterling Price, (old towboat.) Boilers on deck and barricaded; two 32-pound guns. Bow ten feet thick, made of solid wood. She has an iron-clad ram, cutwater, and grappling irons, for fastening to her adversary.

Gen. Van Dorn, (old towboat.) Boilers in the hold. Solid forward, same as the *Gen. Sterling Price*. Iron-clad; no guns. She is intended for cutting, dragging and sinking our boats.

Gen. Beauregard; boilers on deck and barricaded. No guns. Same as *Van Dorn*—for cutting and sinking our boats.

The *Ocean*; similar to *Beauregard* and *Van Dorn*.

They are building four new boats at Memphis and two at New-Orleans; all intended for rams, and waiting for their crews and armaments.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

FROM GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST,
FORSYTH, Mo., on the White River, April 14, 1862.

The First Division of the army, under Acting Brig.-Gen. OSTERHAUS, and the Second Division, under Gen. ASBOTH, remain encamped at this place, and Gen. CURTIS' headquarters are still here. Gen. DAVIS' Division, and Acting Brig.-Gen. CARR's, have been encamped at a greater distance, on the Cassville road. PRICE, with a portion of his army, is ascertained to be eighty miles south of this point, at Jacksonport, on the White River. No attack is apprehended from him. His army is demoralized, desertions are frequent, and he will undoubtedly keep at a safe distance.

No movement is yet projected from this point. The army will recruit itself a little, after the trying march across the mountains from Cross Timbers and Cassville to this place. When the Mississippi River is open as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas, it is thought we shall move down the White River and thence down the Arkansas, till we join the grand movement to New-Orleans.

Gen. STEELE, of the regular army, is said to be on the borders of Arkansas, about 60 miles east of us, at a convenient point to move upon Pocahontas, having reached his position from Ironton, and that he is there ready to join us in a combined movement at the right time, through Arkansas. We shall undoubtedly be called to play our part in the general plan which Gen. HALLECK is carrying forward for the utter extermination of the rebellion in the Mississippi Valley.

MASSACHUSETTS AND IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

In the Massachusetts Senate, on Thursday last, the Committee on Federal Relations, [illegible] authority to use that amount for the construction of one or more iron-clad vessels. The Commissioners appointed by the Governor in relation to iron-clad vessels, in an interview with Capt. ERICSSON, found that from his engagements with the General Government, he could not furnish plans and specifications for the State. It was also ascertained that two of the iron-clad steamers of the Government would be built in Massachusetts, and believing it inexpedient to come into competition with the General Government, it was thought best to plate such vessels partially built as are suited to that purpose, and they have great confidence in a plan of armor covering proposed by Lieut. E. E. STONE, of the navy. If this is approved by the General Government, it is proposed to adopt this plan, and they state that these steamers can be prepared for service in fifty days at an estimate cost of $256,256 each, which will consume the entire appropriation.

In relation to ordnance, difficulties had occurred in obtaining the service of ordnance officers, and through the requirement to advertise for proposals, and the employment of all the foundries suitable for casting heavy guns. The General Government will not be able for years to supply the guns necessary for the fortifications already constructed. They then refer to experiments in testing the strength and efficiency of heavy guns, and recommend the construction of guns upon the plan invented by Prof. TREADWELL, which they say is a decided improvement upon the Parrott and Blakely guns, and that a contract be made for the manufacture of at least one hundred. They believe there will be no necessity of hooping the guns beyond the place for the trunnions, which will cover the portion upon which comes the principal strain. This will lessen the expense somewhat from the estimates of the Commissioners. They conclude: "Upon the subject of testing new guns and projectiles, the Committee deem it advisable that the Governor be authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, to expend a limited sum for the same, and they respectfully submit the accompanying resolve:

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, be and he hereby is authorized to enter into contracts on behalf of the Commonwealth for the manufacture of suitable ordnance for the coast defences of Massachusetts, to an amount not exceeding $300,000; and he is hereby authorized to expend an amount not exceeding $10,000 of said sum, in such tests of guns and projectiles as he may deem expedient.

THE VICTIMS AT BALL'S BLUFF.

Assistant-Surgeon CRAWFORD, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was directed to provide for the interment of the soldiers from that State, who fell in the battle at Ball's Bluff, has made the following report:

BATTLE-FIELD AT BALL'S BLUFF, Va., April 18, 1862.

Surgeon-General H. H. Smith:

SIR: In obedience to your order, dated April 16, I proceeded, with the party assigned me, to this place, arriving here early this morning, and at once commenced making the examination necessary to determine the expediency of removing the bodies of Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fell in the battle at this place on the 21st of October, 1861, to the soil of their own State for burial.

The advanced stage of decomposition in which I found the bodies utterly precluded any attempt at their removal.

I found the bodies of our killed in that engagement deposited in various places; some in isolated graves, all of which are in good condition; but most of them had been promiscuously placed in sluices or washes formed by recent water currents on the declivities of the battle-ground. They had been but superficially covered with earth, and some of the bodies were exposed. Some had been mutilated.

Being unable in many cases to determine the State to which the bodies had belonged, and finding that the condition of them all admitted of no recognition of their identity, I concluded that my proper course was to leave those which were undisturbed in the places where I found them; to reinter the detached portions of bodies in the places from which they had been removed; to cover them properly with earth and stones, and guard, so far as could be done, against their future exposure. I deem it proper to state that this course received the unqualified approval of those members of my party who have kindred among those slain and buried here.

Having procured a party of laborers from Leesburgh, I proceeded to carry out this determination. A mound of earth of sufficient thickness was thrown over the five distinct places of promiscuous burials. These were flagged with stones, and again covered with earth. A large stone was placed at each extremity of the several lines of graves, distinctly marking their position. Trenches were dug around them so as to protect them from future washing; and, so far as possible, the water courses were changed by digging new channels. Grass seed was sown upon the mounds, and much pains were taken to give them a neat appearance. No inclosure could be erected for want of materials.

A reliable man was engaged to attend to keeping all things about these graves in their present condition. The owner of the land on which the graves are situated is now absent in the rebel army, and no overseer or agent could be found.

Satisfactory assurances were given me by the loyal citizens of Leesburgh that this burial place of our soldiers shall, in the future, be properly respected. They have kindly coöperated with me in carrying out the objects which I have sought to accomplish.

Accompanying this I transmit a map of the ground, showing the situation of all the graves upon the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. CRAWFORD, Assist.-Surg., P. V.

THE KANSAS JAYHAWKERS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, April 6, 1862.

Information has been received at these headquarters that bands of armed men, commonly known as "Jayhawkers," continue to infest the country, committing depredations and outrages on peaceable citizens, notwithstanding the publication, by Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER, of Order No. 17, and that they have received countenance, assistance and protection from persons not directly engaged in such acts; therefore, the military officers within the District of Kansas are hereby ordered and directed to arrest, or, in case of resistance, to destroy all such bands of armed marauders, and those who have, since the 8th of February last, the date of said Order No. 17, been aiding, assisting, encouraging, harboring and abetting them.

If such acts are allowed longer to continue the country will be ruined, and anarchy and civil war be brought home to our very doors.

Already the people of some portions of the country have been plundered of their horses, cattle and other property, to such an extent that they will not be able to cultivate their lands during the coming season, the consequence of which is, a threatened famine. Those persons who harbor, aid or abet the depredators are equally guilty with the open marauders, and will be subjected to the same punishments. All the parties herein referred to—the "Jayhawkers" and those who harbor, aid or abet them,—will be deemed enemies to the Government, and when taken will be kept securely as prisoners until they can be tried by a Military Commission. Officers of the army are required to be active and vigilant in breaking up and destroying these bands and in arresting their aiders and abetters, and make returns of their acts as required by General Orders No. 12, of the Department of Kansas.

The execution of these orders will be intrusted especially to the Provost-Marshal-General, and all officers of the District of Kansas, of whatever grade, are hereby required to obey his order enforcing them, when not otherwise detailed on special duty by order of the General Commanding, but the post or headquarters of any regiment or detachment of troops will not be changed without express permission from these headquarters. By order of

Brig.-Gen. DENVER.
C. FRANCIS CLARKE, Capt. Sixth Kansas, A. A. A. G.

THE SOUTHERN INDIANS.

W. G. COFFIN, Superintendent of Military Affairs, writes from Leroy, Coffey County, Kansas, under date of April 12:

"The refugee Indians, now mostly in camp near here, are as comfortable as people in their condition generally get to be, though the sickness among them and the mortality is great. The measles, diphtheria, rheumatism, and bone fever, are all prevalent, and there are some few cases of scrofula and syphilis, but they are not very common. Since the weather has moderated they have had a constant round of enchantment preparations for baths. They first have a preparation of roots, boiled up in two large kettles; they take a pint cup full of each, which produces immediate and violent vomiting; then they have prepared a camp fire and large circle; around it they dance a very laborious and ludicrous dance, keeping up a song or kind of "yahoo," responded to or echoed by all the dancers, which frequently number three or four hundred. The music resembles the corn songs at corn-huskings in the South. During their exercises they have their enchanters around at different points, to invoke the good spirits to aid them in their orgies. They keep this up all night, vomiting and dancing, and just at daylight they all run to the river and jump in, and remain some minutes in the water, no matter how cold; this, they think, makes them impervious to bullets or sickness; and should any die that have gone through the operation, he had either not vomited enough, not danced hard enough, not stayed in the water long enough, or some other defect in the performance. The thing itself is all right and perfect, if only performed properly in all its parts. The only reason they lost the last battle, they most religiously believe, was because the enemy came upon them before they had time to take medicine and go through the enchantments.

In all this, medical men, I suppose, at least, will fail to see anything well calculated to promote health, but you might as well argue with the leopard to get him to change his spots, as to attempt to get them to leave off so ridiculous an absurdity.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

A Cold Season—Doings of the Rebels—The Capture of Hangchau—Affairs at Shanghai, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NINGPO, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

This is, I think, the coldest season I have known during my many years' residence in China. Last week the snow fell three days and a half without interruption, and is still nearly a foot deep. The last great snow-storm experienced was twenty years ago, when the city was taken by the English, and this coincidence with the recent capture by the rebels is a subject of much comment among the people. I had the full benefit of the extreme weather during a second visit, since the rebels came, to Yüyau and Sanpoh, from which I have just returned. I made a vain search in Yüyau for the daughter of Mr. YIH, one of our most valuable native assistants. She was carried off a month or two ago by the insurgents upon their entering that city—the common fate of young women in every place seized by the rebels, and is still kept closely in some one of their numerous dens. One of my old pupils is similarly situated here. At Sanpoh the native Christians collected from a number of villages, and gave me a hearty welcome. Indeed, all the people in that region are quite disposed to seek aid and comfort from the foreign missionary, whom they regard as their best friend in these evil days. Though in a measure free from the ravages of the rebels, yet they are subject to much suffering from the stoppage of trade, and their consequent want of the necessaries of life. Heavy taxes are also levied upon them, which, in various villages, I was importuned to urge the rebels to have mitigated. There is a wholesome dread of foreigners also on the part of the rebels, which up to this time has secured our coming and going anywhere with impunity, though passes are required to enter the walled cities. These it is the policy of the Taipings to hold as military camps, and there is but little trade likely to spring up in them. Tribute is required of the surrounding villages and towns, and the people are also commanded to abstain from having the head shaved. Here on the north bank of the river, where the foreigners mostly reside, placards were early issued to this effect, but the Chinese here, trusting to foreign protection, have been slow to comply. This has called forth another proclamation from Gen. HWANG, the commandant of the city, stating that the "North Bank" is a part of China, and belonging to that section which the Taipings have conquered, and the people must at once bring in their tribute, &c., or more serious measures would follow. This rather insolent paper has been pulled down by the authority of the foreign Consuls, and a communication has been sent to the Taiping General, stating that such is the fact, and that nothing of the kind will be henceforth allowed. This small section of land, it was stated, has been virtually conceded to foreigners, and will be kept by them free from mobs taken from either Imperialists or rebels. The General was also informed that if (as was the case a few days ago) another band of armed Taipings should come over here, the vessels-of-war would fire into the city. For two or three days everything looked dark about us, and there was much threatening muttered. Partly from this and partly in consequence of the fall of snow, there was very little coming and going to the city. HWANG has, however, replied more courteously than might have been expected, pleading that his own honor is deeply involved in the matter of the placards, and he hopes that any improprieties will be pointed out by the honorable Consuls in any future proclamations, and that they should by no means be pulled down. Quiet measures are in operation which will, I hope, bridge over the present difficulties, and restore new confidence. So desirous are the Taipings for peace and good feelings with foreigners, that one of their prominent chiefs, with the full sympathy of his General, has warmly urged one of the oldest missionaries here to do anything he could to effect such a result, assuring him that for such an act of benevolence *Shangte would add twenty years to his life.*

The fact is, however, that they are living in constant fear of their own lives, not from foreigners, but from their "Heavenly King" at Nankin. The chief above referred to, confessed that it was a perfect reign of terror, and that from the highest to the lowest of them, they did not dare to deviate one whit from the Feen Wong's instructions. The fact was mentioned to him of one of the Secretaries at Nankin having been recently beheaded for making a mistake in the writing of a single character. "Oh, that's nothing," the chief replied; people are put to death for much slighter offences than that." Hence HWANG's reference to his honor being involved, to which he might have added his head, if he did not exercise complete control in this province. Mr. R. asked the chief where authority came from, to which the reply was, "from Heaven." "But how does Heaven indicate its will; is it not by the consent of the people?" "Yes." "Have the people here, or elsewhere, shown any willing obedience to the Taiping sway?" *"No,"* he replied; *" and they never will under the present régime."* He thought that the "Eastern King," who was killed some years ago, might have conciliated the people; but the Heavenly King never. They seem to be emphatically his slaves, and most willingly or unwillingly obey. He sits in his palace, rarely if ever seen by any one, and issues his commands and his blasphemies as if from Heaven. May he not be one of the Antichrists of those "last days?" He has recently degraded the Kang Wong, or Shield King, two degrees, so that the strong hope hitherto entertained respecting this once Christian preacher must be modified. Yet it may be that this arrogant Feen Wong may himself, ere long, be crushed, and the rebel movement turned in a different channel from what it is now pursuing. At present we see marks of desolation everywhere—not only among all the idol and Confucian temples, but also among the once crowded streets of their thriving cities,—and we see no building up, though years have passed since they began this revolution. Hence it is, that nearly all parties among the foreigners in China, are growing more and more anti-rebel in their sympathies—not that the old Government is not effete, but that the Taipings give us no improvement. They hinder trade and circumscribe missionary effort.

In the City of Ningpo we are led to suppose that there is considerable jealousy existing between the two Generals. FAN is now absent: but the not very polite term of "incarnate devil," ascribed to him by the chief referred to, who is in HWANG's division, indicates that they are not the best of friends.

The news has reached America, ere this, of the taking of Hangchau, the once splendid Capital of this Province of Chekeang. The people were starved into submission, and thousands thus died, the rebels having completely shut them from all country supplies. The inner city was then taken by assault, and the Tartar garrison all put to the sword.

The present aspect of affairs at Shanghai somewhat complicate our difficulties here. If war ensues between the foreign troops and the Taipings, then, by the mad persistency of the latter to take possession of the Chinese city, contrary to the promise to the English, and in the face of the threatened resistance, they will, of course, be driven out, but they may in turn drive us out of our homes on the north bank of the Ningpo River. This is not, however, seriously feared, and there are three or four war vessels ready to protect us. The English, French, Americans and Russians are all united in Shanghai against the large Taiping army which surround the settlement at the distance of a few miles; and Mr. HARRY PARKES having gone to England with dispatches, and with no friendly spirit to the rebels, it may be that orders will be soon issued to carry the war again into China, and to uphold the tottering Tartar Government and to exterminate these disturbing rebels. If so, who can measure the awful results. The country will be drenched in blood—for not only will the Taipings be crushed, but hundreds of cities and thousands of villages who have submitted to their sway will be subject to the fire and sword of hordes as cruel as they. Truly the future of China is dark, and every Christian may well earnestly pray for the Prince of Peace to come and reign.

Yours, very truly,
H. V. R.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Improved Condition of Its Wards—Preparations Going on for the Reception of Military Patients, &c., &c.

A stroll of inspection in and about Bellevue Hospital is not now what it was short years agone, when the *ten governors* held sway and rats ran riot through its wards seeking whom they might devour, occasionally concentrating over a pauper baby for a midnight lunch, thus emulating their regal co-conspirators who recognized faint difference in value between a rat and a brat; and regarding the unconscious mother upon the all too narrow couch whence their feast has just fallen, as only a pauper whom nobody owns, regaled themselves upon her offspring's tender flesh and yet quivering muscles. These things have given place, and with functionaries dethroned abuses have been abolished and vermin taught to feed on less congenial diet, viz: poison, which has so disgusted them with the present administration that they have left for parts unknown. Other abuses have been overcome, and economical improvements have superseded them, the last year showing up a goodly array of such. Among these is the little *printing office*, which gets off, "with skill and dispatch," all the small printing, such as labels, cards, permits, &c., pertaining to the different departments of charity and correction under the Commissioners. The labor of the printing office is all done by Workhouse hands, which saves the salaries which would otherwise be required for outside assistants. There has also been established a *telegraph office*, connecting all the island institutions and departments in this City with headquarters at No. 1 Bond-street. The mechanical details of the office are conducted by Randall's Island boys.

Another improvement of the last year is the establishment of steam conveyance to and from the island. The neat little steamer *Bellevue*, built for this purpose, leaves her dock at the foot of the Hospital-yard several times a day. This dock has been fenced off from the East River slope of the Hospital grounds, and an entrance gate, with waiting-house attached, for the convenience of passengers, has been built at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street.

A new library-room also ranks among recent improvements; but greatest of all the last year's enterprises is the inauguration of the "Bellevue Hospital Medical College," which is fast acquiring an importance that will place it among the first institutions of the kind in the world.

It is estimated that under the discreet management of Mr. WHITE, the present Warden, the expense of each inmate has been reduced three cents a day, and that in the item of gas alone—which has been judiciously turned down when not actually required—over eight hundred and seventy dollars have been saved from the amount expended in previous years.

The pauper who enters the fitly-termed Bellevue grounds, feeling perhaps that he is leaving the busy world behind him forever, experiences no delight in contemplation of the vista which lies to the northward of the Twenty-sixth-street gateway; but not so the visitor, on ever such sad errand bent, for lovely nature smiles too winningly from land, and river, and far-off ocean view, to go unrecognized. A healthy balance is preserved, however, by the contiguity of the little lodge to the left of the entrance, and one is delivered from any tendency to rapture by the gruff gate-keeper's queries, and the pert presence of the female "*searcher*," who awaits with composure the arrival of smugglers. These smugglers are they who would fain convey contraband creature comforts to invalid friends within the pent walls, where stimulus, save as a medicine, is not allowed. Strange instances of secretive tact have been brought to light by this same self-possessed *searcher*, and it would appear that Mrs. HOOPS—(crinoline)—has a serious *role* of violated law to answer for.

To the left and beyond the lodge are some new and neat apartments, where island convicts arriving too late for the boat are kept over night. To the right of the yard as you pass these is the "Dead House," now hidden from view by the pretty new building of the "College." Piles and stacks of rude red coffins loom on every side as one enters the dismal confines, but the cheerful "keeper" enlarges upon the merits of his domain to an extent that dispels the first repulsion. Here on the granite floors of two grim apartments are laid the street-found dead for recognition by their friends; or, a guilty thing forgotten and an outcast is brought and taken thence without a sigh of regret from any fellow-creature. A step to the windward brings a person in possession of the fact that researches of anatomical science progress in this vicinity; in short, that the dissecting-room, though not apparent, to the eye, is eminently so to the olfactories, and the intruder is inspired at once with a desire to abbreviate his experience in that locality, and departs, accompanied, however, by the *cheerful keeper*, who would not upon any account have you miss the delightful *mélange* of the "Museum," where his descriptive talent fairly launches forth, dwelling now upon this fearful array of false teeth, grinning from a digestive membrane where they had lodged, now carefully preserved in alcohol, after having caused the death of a wretched *delirium tremens* patient, who raved to the last that he had swallowed his teeth, but nobody believed him. Again, the cheerful keeper, with scientific ignoring of any morbid sensibility, would direct attention to this terrible freak of nature, in the birth of a child with no neck or brain; and another "from a private lady outside, six fingers and six toes perfect." Yet further on was to be admired the beautiful state of preservation of the head of a Frenchman "what blow'd his brains out; skin of his face dried on natural; hole in the forehead where the ball went through just the same; whiskers all there, eyes dropped in." The object which seemed to be most foreign to any hold upon the cheerful keeper's regrets, and, in fact, called for little sympathetic memory from any lawfully-inclined citizen, was contained in a jar which he held aloft with a wavering motion, the undulating alcohol carrying with it the resistless specimen suspended from the stopper, which was described as "The spine o' the back where a man was shot dead as he was crossing Harlem bridge, after stealing turkeys in the night."

The expression of the cheerful keeper's countenance, as he replaced the jar upon the shelf, if it did not say "served him just right," at least plainly told that other characters were more missed than turkey thieves.

The College Lecture-room just over the Museum is finely adapted to its use, and lectures are delivered during the course every hour from 9 o'clock in the morning till 6 P. M. It would appear from certain indications about the hall, that some of the young disciples of Esculapius are negligent of their advantages, preferring rather to distract attention from the dignified Faculty, by causing to snap and rattle the gaunt forms of skeletons hung by wires about the room, and even going so far as to insert short pipes between the stiff jaws of such scientific preservations. Passing across the grounds we come to the main hospital building—first, the reception-room for patients, where their clothes are taken in charge and clean hospital uniform substituted, as it has been found necessary to abolish the former custom of allowing wardrobes from City dwellings to be retained by the patients in the wards, which frequently resulted in the spread of infection and filth. Now, they are at once washed and ticketed, if worth keeping, if not, they are burned and others provided for the recovered patient. The unclaimed garments of those who die are thus disposed of to the destitute.

The Warden, with his efficient assistant, Mrs. RIDDLE, the matron, are now engaged in preparing certain of the wards for the returning sick and wounded of our army. For this purpose several well-ventilated wards are to be emptied, which makes a removal of the more chronic cases to the Island Hospital necessary. This removal is generally distasteful to the patients, for the grand and beautifully located building on the opposite shore has had, since its opening, an unfortunate class of assistants, which has rendered its wards dreaded by the sick, and a visit to it a thing not undertaken with any satisfaction, as a ticket from the Commissioners does not here, as at the other institutions, guarantee a polite reception. It is to be hoped, however, that under the auspices of Dr. SAYRE and others of his class, who make the surgical rounds of the two hospitals a circumstance hailed with welcome by the patients, and a tour fraught with instruction and interest to the favored visitor, that the wards of the Island Hospital may soon be regulated as becomes an institution so nobly planned and generously supported.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Delay in the Preparations for Removal from the present Custom-house—The Requirements the Sub-Treasury—The Reasons for Leasing the Merchants' Exchange—Business of the Sub-Treasury—The Changes to be made in the Merchants' Exchange Building—Location of the Various Offices.

Contrary to the expectations formed last Winter, the work of fitting the Merchants' Exchange to be used as the Custom-house of the port, has not, as yet, been commenced. Some months since the Sub-Treasurer, Mr. CISCO, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, calling his attention to the fact that the building at present occupied as the Sub-Treasury, was inadequate to the wants of the Department, and urging that some provision should be speedily made for his better accommodation. The proposition then made was, that the Government should purchase or lease the building at present known as the Merchants' Exchange, to which the business of the Custom-house should be transferred. It was argued that the building was much better adapted for the purpose intended than any in the City, being large, commodious and well located. It was shown that it contained a much greater space than the building now occupied as the Custom-house; in fact, that it was sufficiently large for the accommodation, not only of the Collector and Naval Officer, but also of the Surveyor and Appraisers. It was also proposed that should the Merchants' Exchange be occupied by the Government for the purposes indicated, the present Custom-house should be transformed into the Sub-Treasury. These propositions met with favor with the authorities at Washington, and the result of the deliberations on the subject was that Mr. S. M. CLARK, acting engineer in charge of the Treasury Department, was sent to New-York to examine the building it was proposed to obtain. In course of time the authorities decided to lease the Merchants' Exchange, and the bargain was quickly made with the owners on terms considered advantageous to the Government. By removing the business of the Custom-house to this building, and that of the Sub-Treasury to the present Custom-house, the expenses of the Government are, we believe, by the estimates of Mr. CISCO, diminished instead of increased, as many supposed they would be. The following is a list of the Government buildings at present occupied by officers whose business is connected with the collection of revenue at this port.

First—The Custom-house, situate at the corner of Pine, Nassau and Wall streets, built of marble, at considerable expense, many years since. It is one of the most substantial houses in the City. The business of the Collector and Naval Officer of the Port is transacted here.

Second—The Surveyor's office, adjoining the Custom-house, on Pine-street. This is an old building, which was occupied, a few years since, by the Government, when the business of the port had increased so that all the space in the Custom-house proper was required by the Collector and Naval Officer.

Third—The Sub-Treasury, a small building adjoining the Custom-house in Wall-street. It was formerly occupied by the Bank of the State of New-York, and, although designed for banking purposes, is said to be insecure.

Fourth—The Assay Office, in the rear of the Sub-Treasury.

Fifth—The Appraiser's office, formerly No. 3 Broad-street, but now located at the corner of Broadway and Exchange-place.

For these five buildings it is proposed to substitute,

First—The new Custom-house, at present the Merchant's Exchange, and

Second—The new Sub-Treasury, the present Custom-house.

Under the arrangements already made, the new Custom-house will be made to accommodate the Collector, the Naval Officers, the Surveyor and the Appraisers. The old Custom-house will be used by the Sub-Treasurer, who has been greatly in need of more extended quarters for a year past. This fact will not be questioned when it is remembered that the debt of the nation has grown so rapidly since the inception of the rebellion, and that the evidence of this indebtedness, held by the people who have loaned the money, is paper notes, the interest on the greater part of which must be paid and the transactions in relation to which must be carried on in New-York. According to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the debt on the first of July, 1860, was..........$64,769,703 08
On the 1st of July, 1861, it was.......... 90,867,828 68
And the estimated debt on the 1st of July, 1862, is..........517,372,802 93

To obtain the money necessary to prosecute the war, it has been necessary to resort to different projects and to offer different rates of interest, varying with the fluctuations of public opinion. Thus in place of a few Treasury notes bearing an uniform rate of interest, the Government has in circulation the following notes and evidences of indebtedness:

First—A few notes, bearing an interest of from ten to twelve per cent., issued at the beginning of last year.

Second—A few notes issued under act of Congress, approved Dec. 23, 1857.

Third—The six per cent. notes.

Fourth—The seven and three-tenths per cent. notes.

Fifth—The demand notes of the first issue.

Sixth—The demand notes of the second issue.

Seventh—Certificates, bearing an interest of five per cent.

The management of all these different classes of notes, and of the receipts under the Tax Bill, involve so much increased labor and such an additional number of clerks, that the Government has been compelled to take measures to furnish the Sub-Treasurer with better accommodations.

During the months of February and March, the Engineer of the Treasury Department, Mr. S. M. CLARK and the Supervising Architect, Mr. A. B. YOUNG, were busily engaged in surveying and arranging the plans for the new Custom-house. Quite extensive alterations are necessary before this building can be occupied by the Government. We propose to note some of the changes to be made.

The railing is to be removed, except in a few places, and a new one, five feet high, placed around the entire building.

The entrance from Wall-street, through the intercolumniation, is to be closed, and steps leading to the rotunda placed there.

Two passages for carts are to be made, each of which is to be eight feet wide, extending from Exchange-place to the centre of the sub-basement. This change is made for the accommodation of the Appraisers.

The rooms, with the exception of the rotunda, are quite small, and many alterations will be necessary on this account. Many of the rooms will be enlarged by removing the partitions and throwing several small apartments together.

The location of some of the departments in the new building has been decided. The large and handsome rotunda will be occupied by the entry clerks, as the rotunda of the present Custom-house is. The suite of rooms on the corner of Hanover and Wall streets, extending some distance on each street, on the floor below the rotunda, on the floor of the rotunda and on the floor above, are to be used as the Naval Office. The Surveyor will have rooms in the rear part of the building. A portion of the sub-basement story is to be used as a storage room for goods seized by the revenue officers; the partitions there at present are to be removed. The American Bank Note Company will remain in the building for the present, and will occupy the following described apartments, namely: three rooms in the sub-basement, on Exchange-place; four rooms in the second story, on Wall-street; a large portion of the third story, and the entire fourth story.

It was believed, when the arrangements described above, were first made, that the Government would move the business of the Custom-house to the Merchants Exchange about the 1st of May, but that time is nearly here and nothing has yet been done in relation to making the necessary changes and alterations. The present indications are that the removal will not take place till next Summer, or [illegible] perhaps. The labors of the two gentlemen detailed for the purpose of making the necessary plans and specifications were ended a month since, and they returned to Washington. The necessary changes cannot be made until Congress shall have made an appropriation for the purpose.

New-York a Hundred Years Ago.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM FORGOTTEN NEWSPAPERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you a few passages from the old New-York newspaper, from which I quoted in a late note to you. If they should strike you as at all entertaining, perhaps you may find a place for them; if not, throw them into the waste basket.

There was great trouble about the "constituting" of the State Assembly. It was alleged that our City should be represented by merchants, rather than by lawyers, who, it is loudly complained of, were "thrusting themselves forward, with characteristic impudence and overbearing, elbowing their betters out of all places of honor and profit." A correspondent gives his "creed" in relation to this matter, the first and third "articles" of which are as follows:

"I believe any person who can cant and lie, who is used to receiving fees for falsehood, is the fittest for our representative, since, if he should sell the interest of the province, he won't want a plausible excuse to varnish it over.

I believe that none but lawyers should be Assemblymen, and I believe we should have none but honest representatives, which, though a mystery incomprehensible, is nevertheless to be believed, on pain of Law Inquisition."

And he goes on to ask triumphantly:

"Why was the Parliament of EDWARD III. called the Blessed Parliament?"

"Because of the great number of good and wise laws enacted therein."

"Were there many lawyers in it?"

"There was not *one* lawyer in either House."

"What authority have you for this?"

"COKE, his *Institutes*."

"Who advised King CHARLES I. that it was lawful for him to do those things that lost him the hearts of his subjects, and afterward brought him to the block?"

"The lawyers—far the major part of all the lawyers of England." (See CLARENDON.)

"*These* lawyers were of *old* times. Are there any instances of such ill-judging, pernicious lawyers in our days?"

"Innumerable instances."

"Can you mention some of them?"

"I can. Who contrived, and would have enforced with fire and sword the unconstitutional stamp act?—which would make us all in America as perfect slaves as any in the world."

"GEORGE GRANVILLE is the man whose name will be recorded to immortality."

"What was GEORGE GRANVILLE?"

"A lawyer!!!"

This last exulting remark made me think of Dr. JOHNSON's satire, on one occasion. A very voluble gentleman, who had been monopolizing almost all the conversation of a club-room, suddenly left the apartment.

"Can you tell me, Dr. JOHNSON, who that talkative person was? He was exceedingly wordy."

"Sir," said the 'Leviathan,' "I have my suspicions; but I may be doing the man an injustice. I am loth to bring the charge home upon him; but I do not hesitate to say that I am *afraid* he is a *lawyer*."

Here was a climax; but in the ancient discussion which I have cited, the lawyers, as usual, had the best of the bargain, and what is more, "the last word."

Amusements must have been at a somewhat low ebb in the era of HUGH GAINE, "at the sign of the Bible and Crown in Hanover-square," Anno Domini 1768. There were occasional performances by the "American company at the theatre in John-street," where HALLAM, and DOUGLASS, and HENRY, and MORRIS, delighted and instructed the lieges, always closing their announcements with the loyal aspiration, "*Vivant Rex and Regina.*" But wax-works, small concerts, and now and then a "subscription dance," were the "amusing" institutions of that remote day.

The advertisements are very quaint and peculiar. Here is "A house and ground," to let, in Scotch-street, *opposite Widow Campbell's*. That was a direction *then* when New-York had'nt crawled up far as Wall-street; but what would it be *now?* About as vague as the superscription of a letter sent "To my grandmother, up three pairs of stairs, London."

At that time "choice Irish butter" was a common importation; and runaway negroes were in much request.

How many of the good old names of New-York merchants are perpetuated in our time! The Stuyvesants, the Bleeckers, the Remsens, the Bruces, the De Lanceys and the Mortons, and other scores of the good old worthies. ROBERT and PETER BRUCE, among the largest merchants of that day in New-York, are frequent advertisers in the time-worn columns of the *New-York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*. ROBERT BRUCE, we find, owing to an accident to his son, by the backing up of a cart to a doorway, caused the first pavement to be laid that was ever stepped upon in Wall-street; and "old Dr. TILLERY took the boy up *in the country*, for the benefit of fresh air and exercise." Where to, do you suppose, the lad was removed? To the "House of Entertainment at the sign of the Black Horse," corner of Broadway and Barclay-street!

Such are some of the contrasts of the Past and Present in our Small and Great Metropolis.

OLD KNICK.

The President and the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice, in your issue of this date, an exceedingly crude article signed "Hamilton," upon the subject of "Martial Law." It is very clear that the author has a very obscure notion of constitutional laws, or he never would have written the following:

"When, by an armed rebellion, all ordinary constitutional administration of civic law is overthrown, the President, as Commander-in-Chief, is at once clothed with power to supersede the civil code (*habeas corpus* included) to such extent, and in such manner, as he shall judge necessary, to save the Republic from destruction, &c."

Where did your correspondent discover this wondrous power, enabling the President to create himself Dictator? I had supposed that our Government was a Government of coördinate departments, consisting of Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and each a check upon the others; that, at least, was the idea formed of it by those who framed it, and it is presumed that they understood their own work. We had also supposed that there were limits laid down in which each were to move. If "Hamilton" will take up the *Federalist*, he will find what the true HAMILTON thought of martial law, and the powers of the Executive under that Constitution, both in peace and war. WASHINGTON clearly had no such idea of it in the whisky insurrection, as he ordered the military to be in subjection to the civic power; and we believe that the States have provided that this shall be so in *all cases*. "Hamilton," I hardly think, has ever read the debates on the formation of the Constitution, and especially that which happened when the Executive Department was under consideration, or he never would have stultified himself in the manner he has, in the communication referred to.

The cases he cites have not the slightest reference to the issues he makes, and give no more authority to the President to act as he has done than his newspaper article would. If he will look in 2 Cranch, 119, he will find the following decision: "If the President mistakes his powers under the Constitution, or the construction of an act of Congress, and in consequence of it should give instructions not warranted by the Constitution or the act, *any aggrieved party may recover damages against the officer acting under those instructions, which, though given by the President, would furnish no justification or excuse.*" Mr. BUTLER, and those whose rights have been assailed by usurpers, "know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them." And the hour is not far off when they and such wretched apologists, as your correspondent, of tyranny, will be glad to seek any shelter, to hide them from the retribution they will have most justly provoked.

W.

BURLINGTON, April 24, 1862.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A PAWN-SHOP.—About 12 o'clock on Thursday night, Mr. F. GREEN passing his pawn-shop No. 231 West Forty-third-street, on his way home from Brooklyn, discovered a light in his establishment. He immediately concluded that thieves were at work inside, and therefore called officers KELLY and HILDRETH, to aid him in capturing them. Upon entering the store, they discovered that the rear door had been entered by removing the panels. Two men were busily engaged in packing up, preparatory to removal, a large number of watches, jewelry, and other articles. Mr. GREEN at once seized a stick, knocked one of them down, and then handed him over to Officer KELLY. The other burglar, in the meantime, jumped out of the window and tried to make his escape, but Officer HILDRETH soon after took him into custody. He was taken to the station-house and searched. Upon his person were found thirty-one watches, which were identified by Mr. GREEN as having been taken from his store. He gave his name as JOHN MELSON. The other man says his name is MICHAEL BRENNAN. He was taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house. Upon searching the premises, a coat containing thirty-nine watches was found by one of GREEN's assistants. The culprits were taken before a Police Magistrate and committed in default of $1,000 bail each.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our intelligence from Gen. HALLECK's army is of the highest importance. Passengers from up the Tennessee, who arrived at Cairo yesterday, report that on Thursday an engagement took place between the advance guards of the National and the rebel armies, in which the rebels were driven back toward Corinth, and that Gen. HALLECK was pushing his whole army vigorously forward. A second dispatch mentions the fact that a reconnoissance had been made toward Corinth, which was pushed as far as Pea Ridge. only six miles from Corinth, where our forces remained from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon without molestation. It is probable that another great battle has by this time been fought, unless the rebels have concluded rather to evacuate their position at Corinth—a contingency which is hinted at in our dispatches.

Gen. C. F. SMITH, who so distinguished himself by his brilliant charge upon the upper redoubt of Fort Donelson, is dead. This fact is announced in a private dispatch received in this City yesterday, from Gen. CULLAM, Chief of Gen. HALLECK's Staff. Gen. SMITH has for some time been unwell, and was on this account unable to participate in the great battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

Judging from the brief reports relative to operations against the City of New-Orleans, which are allowed to reach us through rebel channels, there is no doubt that the usual success is attending our navy in that quarter. The Richmond *Examiner*, of Friday, announces that one of our gunboats had passed Forts Jackson and Philips, and this advantage gained, there is probably little more to be done. The rebels try to make light of the occurrence, and assert that they have other defences to be depended upon; but it is evident that the city soon will be, if it is not already, in our possession.

The true story of the affair at South Mills, near Elizabeth City, is given in our columns this morning, and it coincides with the particulars already published specially in the TIMES. The Union troops engaged consisted of parts of several regiments, only five or six hundred in all, in command of Gen. RENO. They landed below Elizabeth City, and marched up to the canal without opposition, the object being to break up the locks, which they accomplished. The engagement took place in the afternoon, and the rebels were driven from the field. Late in the evening, however, it was ascertained that the rebels were receiving reinforcements, and it was deemed prudent to retire. The wounded were left in a temporary hospital, no transportation having been provided for them, and they arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday, as before announced.

The cannon captured from the enemy in the intrenchments opposite Island No. 10 are all being removed to the island. The island is to be fortified according to plans presented by Assistant Secretery of War SCOTT.

The President, yesterday, paid a visit to the French frigate *Gassendi*, at the Washington Navy-yard, and was received with all the honors usually accorded to the French Emperor.

The Washington *Star* says: "It is not only true that M. MERCIER, the French Minister, did not see and converse with the Dr. LEMOINE in Richmond (on the occasion of his recent trip into Secessia,) as alleged by the Richmond papers, and therefore did not hold out encouragement for perseverance in their current insurrection through Dr. L., as they also allege, but it is also certainly true that while there *he held no official communication whatever with any person*, except the Consuls of his own Government at Richmond and Norfolk. While there, we learn, he saw and conversed with many persons whom he had known in society here, including JUDAH P. BENJAMIN; but his intercourse with them, one and all, was wholly of an unofficial character."

The schooner *Castor*, Capt. HOOPER, from Sierra Leone, Africa, March 24, reports that on the 12th inst., in latitude 22°, longitude 53°, she was chased for six hours by a small schooner of about 100 tons, which afterward stood to the southward. She was painted black with a white streak, and had a large number of men on deck. She showed no colors.

GENERAL NEWS.

The work is progressing so rapidly on the iron-clad frigate *Philadelphia* that she will be ready for launching by the first of next month. The 4½ inch iron plates, which are to be below the water-line, are nearly all in place, and those which are to be above the water-line will be put on after she is launched. Her spar-deck is nearly finished. It consists of three inches of wood and one inch of iron. She will be bark-rigged, and her spars so arranged that when in action they all come down to the deck. The ship begins to present a most formidable appearance, and when completed will, no doubt, be able to withstand the shots from any antagonist.

The steamboat *Francis Skiddy*, which arrived, yesterday, from Albany, brought on 500 men of the Sixth Vermont Regiment, under command of Capt. JONES.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The volunteer regiments of Illinois, embracing at first some 70,000 names, have sustained a loss of at least 10,000 in killed or disabled since recruiting was stopped. Adjt.-Gen. FULLER, in his report to Gov. YATES last December, showed that while very few of our regiments had a maximum number, many more fell below the minimum, and that the average of all would not, at that time, exceed 880 men to a regiment. Since December, the Illinois volunteers have seen their hardest service, at Pittsburgh Landing, Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, &c.—and their previous deficiencies not having been made up, (under an order of the War Department to cease recruiting,) it now becomes a serious question what shall be done. There are regiments now up the Tennessee who are unable to muster more than 300 effective men. We believe there are very few Illinois regiments in Gen. HALLECK's column stronger than 700 men. If it be not the policy of the General Government to permit these to be filled up—as there are thousands at home ready to fill them—our own State Administration will have no alternative but to consolidate the fragments. The casualties among officers have more than kept pace with the depletion of the ranks, and it will be comparatively easy, therefore, to bring the regiments together, and at the same time make suitable rewards for valor by the promotion of line officers. We do not know that the State officers have decided upon anything as yet; but this is the condition of the things which they are to consider. The same may be said of Indiana, and, indeed, of all the States of the Northwest, whose troops have borne the shock of battle together."

EDWARD SALOMON, who succeeds to the chair rendered vacant by the sudden death of Gov. L. P. HARVEY, has issued a proclamation recommending the people of Wisconsin to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and to meet in their places of worship on Thursday, May 1, to commemorate the decease of their late Governor.

Gen. FREMONT has released from custody Gen. C. B. CONRAD, an officer of the Virginia Militia, who has become convinced of the error of his ways in espousing the rebel cause.

A suit of the heirs of STEPHEN GIRARD against the City of Philadelphia, which has been on trial in Pottsville for some days, was decided on Friday in favor of the heirs. This suit was for real estate in that county, and the recovery was sought by the heirs on the ground that the clause in the will requiring a perpetual accumulation of the rents and surplus was void, and it was so held by the Court.

A special order has just been issued from the War Department, conferring upon Drs. BROWN and ALEXANDER, and such Assistant Surgeons as they may appoint, the right to embalm the dead of the United States Army, anywhere within the lines, either in camp or on the field, and to follow up the advance of the land forces. Their remuneration will come from the friends of the deceased.

The St. Louis *Evening News* learns that the loan of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis, of $250,000, made to FREMONT last Summer, has, after much delay and trouble, caused by FREMONT's want of authority to negotiate such a loan, been finally paid with interest. The claim was passed upon and approved by the Claims Commission that sat in St. Louis, and its payment urged by Mr. HOLT in person, but the War and Treasury Departments postponed the matter until one of the Directors went to Washington to press it upon the attention of the Government. In his efforts he was ably and cordially aided by Hon. F. P. BLAIR, and through their united endeavors, the subject was finally and satisfactorily disposed of by a draft in favor of the Exchange Bank upon New-York for the amount of the loan, with interest.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that Rev. Dr. HAWKS has accepted a call to take charge of Christ Church, North Gay-street, in that city.

Maj. JOHN WILLIAMS has been elected to the command of the Twenty-fifth Brigade, New-York State Militia, in place of the late Gen. L. B. SWAN.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, Mr. Justice BARNARD severely rebuked some unknown party connected with the NEW-YORK TIMES, for an attack upon him (the Court) in connection with the concert saloon matter. In his remarks His Honor treated reporters generally to some unsavory epithets, but afterwards stated that they were intended for the "penny-a-liners" only, and *not* for the law reporters. His Honor added something about excluding the odious class from within the railing in future. Before the same Justice, and at the same branch of the Court, the concert saloon case was sent to the General Term for argument, on the questions of law involved—the petitioner being allowed her parole in the meantime.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, on Saturday, were limited. Flour was heavy, and Corn cheaper. Provisions were in less demand, and prices of Pork tended downward. Sugars and Whiskey were freely purchased, as were also Hay, Tallow, Candles, Molasses, Smoked Herring, and Crude Whale Oil. Cotton was in request, at steady rates. Hops, Metals, Rice, Seeds, Codfish, Mackerel, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Leather and Whalebone were generally quiet. Wool was moderately inquired for, but at drooping prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alterations. There were 549 vessels of all classes in port.

The Decisive Battles of the War.

With this morning we enter upon a week of transcendently important events. Before another Sunday issue of the TIMES the great battles, which are to determine the military superiority of the combatants in the civil war, and test the comparative value of their material resources, will, in all human likelihood, have been fought, and we shall be hanging with breathless interest over the details of victory or defeat, and peering into the future to measure the consequences of whichever result. For at no previous period of the war has the attitude of the respective parties been so sharply defined; the lists so clearly laid out, or the antagonists drawn up in better preparation for the immediate onset.

In Virginia, for example. Behind the works at Yorktown is a rebel army gathered by exhausting the military strength of the Atlantic Slave States. In their desperate resolve to make at that point a stand decisive of the war, the insurgent leaders seem to have neglected all those precautions necessary to protect themselves against assault from some different quarter. Their works are strong. They have had a year, and numberless negroes to perfect them. The whole of the enormous "swag" filched from Gosport Navy-yard is made to do duty in their Titanic intrenchments. Land battery, sand battery, water battery, redan and rifle-pit, cover the approaches to the town on every side. Face to face with them is the Army of the Potomac, equal in numbers, confident in its strength and superior armament, and, what is greatly better, thoroughly confident in its leader. We are safe in presuming the preparations of the attacking forces to be at this moment complete. The reports we are daily receiving of activity among the gunboats exhibit the naval arm in readiness to coöperate with the military. There is nothing to postpone the great encounter beyond the ensuing week. There are a thousand reasons for believing Gen. McCLELLAN will waste not an hour in delay, even if the enemy were inclined to leave him undisturbed; for in that grand outline of the campaign which has been so splendidly wrought out in the West, this is the hour, and the Yorktown peninsula the place, where the army of the Potomac was to begin its active participation in the war. We may at any moment hereafter be called upon to announce the commencement of the deadly conflict, which is to decide the fate of rebellion immediately in Virginia, and indirectly in the entire rebel region to the eastward of the Alleghanies. For having declared his resolution not to fight this army a second time—in other words, his resolve to capture it—we may suppose the arrangements of our General are so settled as to secure the enemy's defeat, and prevent his retreat.

In the Southwest the crisis is no less imminent. Gen. HALLECK has added largely to the force which BUELL and GRANT headed in action; has restored tone and confidence to his troops; and completed every conceivable preliminary of success. Gen. POPE, with his powerful, well-disciplined and victorious army, left the neighborhood of Island Ten on Thursday week, under orders for Pittsburgh Landing, and has reached the quarters of Gen. HALLECK before this. MITCHEL, crowding up on the flank of BEAUREGARD's position at Corinth, must already have devoured much of the space, which, day before yesterday, separated him at Tuscumbia from the enemy's lines, and is doubtless in a position to coöperate with the main body advancing from the battle-ground at Shiloh. When the mines are digged and filled, and the trains laid, there is not a moment when an explosion may not be expected. We do not have to wait to learn whether the enemy is prepared. When our preparation are completed, the blow that is to crush him cannot be struck a moment too soon. Every hour of postponement is in his favor.

Such is the business laid out for the present week. We are of those who believe the war is to be practically decided by these battles. If the enemy lose, they lose men they cannot replace, and the great bulk of the artillery indispensable to the prolongation of the war. All the church bells in the South will not weigh with the metal they will be deprived of if Yorktown be captured. Even a rebel reason may be made to understand that war without war's implements is out of the question. Whatever is lost to them is added to our energy of destruction. And with dismay and demoralization omnipresent among their troops, as a sequel of defeat, it may well be doubted whether another leader will be found desperate enough to propose further resistance to the march of the National army.

Judges and Journalists—Judge Barnard as an Exterminator.

Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, was, we lament to say, visited with a severe attack of headache on Saturday—an attack so severe as to disqualify him from fulfilling upon the bench those offices which he daily dispenses with so much dignity, urbanity and impartiality. He found strength, however, to indulge in the following animated objurgation directed at the paper in which this notice appears:

> "I should not have come down, was it not from the fact that some man connected with the NEW YORK TIMES, belonging to a class of persons who very properly belong to an establishment which keeps such persons, has thought fit to assail me in their newspaper with respect to the concert saloons. I shall, therefore, make an order that, after to-day, *no person, except jurors and members of the bar, shall be admitted inside this railing*.
>
> I take it that this matter itself is a matter of no importance to me, for indeed I have become accustomed to such things as that, but the vindictive animosity of such a set of vermin, who are actually a curse and nuisance to society, must be checked, and so long as I have the power I shall exercise it. I am not going to be assailed, without any cause or provocation, by a set of irresponsible persons, nor am I going to permit any person, without any character or honest calling, to review my action in advance, for the purpose of forcing a judgment in opposition to my wishes, or to enable men without any character, responsibility or decent standing in society to control the judiciary of this State.
>
> It has degenerated at last into a noted nuisance, and had I this case before me I should peremptorily issue a bench-warrant, and imprison the party guilty of it; and I give notice that I shall imprison the party who is guilty, if there is power enough in the Supreme Court to do it."

A careful examination of the TIMES of yesterday, commencing with the important news from Tennessee, at the head of the first page, and terminating with an announcement of an infallible remedy at the foot of the last, has satisfied us that the following passage from a report of the war upon the concert saloons is the one which has justly incensed this aggrieved magistrate:

> "Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, has taken upon himself, or rather had put upon him, the difficult task of unraveling this knotty question. He may be called upon, *à la* McCUNN, to enter deeply into the question of 'beverages.' perhaps to define that euphonious word—possibly to pass upon the learned decision that it means to take a drink in front of a bar and ask your friend to ditto, and pay for the same in two bad five-cent pieces and two nickel cents. Mayhap, the quandary will arise whether lager-bier will intoxicate; if yea, how much, and in what proportion to the waiter girls; if nay, wherefore. But rumor—and by that is meant an Inspector of Police—says that the learned Judge has already made up his mind; likewise, that the hearts of the saloon-keepers will be gladdened; furthermore, that the law will be declared unconstitutional."

At once, and frankly, we admit that this is really too bad. We unreservedly expose the writer to all the power there is in the Supreme Court to punish guilt of this purple dye. It is only too painfully evident the offender "belongs to a class of persons who very properly belong to an establishment which keeps such persons;" and deserves the worst that may befall him, let it come in the shape of bench warrant, *certiorari*, *quo warranto*, or *mandamus*. Had he been less evil-disposed, or, in judicial phrase, less of "a vermin, a curse and nuisance to society," he would not have taken so malign and despondent a view of the Judge's character. Keeping an eye to the brighter and purer aspects of human nature, he would rather have foreseen that the forthcoming decision would lean to virtue's side; that Judge BARNARD, warned by the example of McCUNN, would eschew even the appearance of gaining popularity with the lower and more debased classes of society; that he would very surely so decide as to save those wretched victims, the "pretty waiter girls," from the short career of debauchery, disease and death to which their unhappy vocation condemns them. The reporter who proved so far deficient in charity and trust in his fellow-creatures as to estimate Judge BARNARD at a lower appraisement than this merits unlimited censure, and all the terrors of that supreme tribunal to which the Judge does honor. Unable to defeat his malignity ourselves, we can only suggest to Judge BARNARD, how easily the scandal may be hushed and extinguished forever by a decision on his part that the Constitution was framed, not as an instrument of warfare upon society, to batter down the defences of public decency, and to leave the guileless and innocent a prey to unrestrained license and to flaring temptations, courting them to the verge of ruin, and placing the elements of dissolution at the roots of social order; but as a conservator of all these moral guarantees, without which society cannot endure. Indeed, it needs only the display of some sympathy with the good, and of some distaste for the evil, which take part in the great moral struggle of the hour, to place Judge BARNARD upon a "*lit de justice*" too lofty for the assaults of the vermin of the daily Press.

OFFICIAL.—The affair at Elizabeth City has furnished an illustration of what manner of news it is the public gets when left to the War office, unaided by reporters of the Press. The first story furnished by the censorship at Fortress Monroe was a rebel rumor, obtained at Norfolk, that a portion of Gen. BURNSIDE's command had sustained a repulse in attempting to land at Elizabeth City, the victors numbering only one thousand against five thousand of the vanquished. Then, through the same channel, though not from Norfolk, came a statement that the Union force was victorious, and the enemy badly beaten. A series of obscure and contradictory rumors followed, one of which, apparently authentic, represented a number of National soldiers, wounded in the conflict, as having reached Norfolk, and as awaiting exchange. This was not symptomatic of victory. The public knew not what to think. At last we know that the National troops did sustain a repulse. Under Gen. RENO, they landed at the point indicated, drove the enemy before them for some distance, and then learning that the rebels had been reinforced, left their wounded behind them, and took to their transports. This is not the way of victors. To trust the wounded to the foe is the best evidence of a hasty retreat—a position somewhat cogently argued against the claim of BEAUREGARD to a victory at Pittsburgh Landing. Disagreeable as this conclusion is, we can only accept it as act. And as a sequel of the manifold variations, and the dense obscurity spread about the story by "official dispatches," we are disposed to institute a comparison advantageous to "our own correspondents." If, unaided by the Press, the public had waited for the first official tidings of the battle of Pittsburgh, it would have been a week before the long-suffering public would have known from official dispatches that any such battle had been fought. If a reporter of the Press had been at Elizabeth City, and had been permitted to report what he saw, the vexatious tissue of contradictions with which the official censors and official reporters have obfuscated the public for a week past, would have been entirely avoided.

The Southern Freed Negroes—Their Status Under the Constitution.

Senator HARRIS, in a recent speech on the subject of confiscation, touched upon the slaves who have escaped from their rebel masters, in reference to whom he used the following language:

> "I can predict, with unerring certainty, that not one of all this multitude who shall thus be liberated through the madness of their masters, will ever, with the authority or consent of this Government, be returned to bondage. His liberation, accidental in its origin, and seeming to be temporary, is sure to become a permanent and real thing."

We heartily join with the Senator in his prediction, and we go beyond prediction. We say that the whole authority and wisdom of the Government should be used to insure its fulfillment. That strong and persistent efforts will be made to reënslave these men we have no doubt, and if the rebellion were to be at this moment brought to a close, they might be successful. But it will not be thoroughly put down for some time to come, and in the interim we have leisure to consider and determine what steps should be taken to prevent such a result. We can conceive of nothing which should sink the nation so low in its own estimation, or which would infallibly sink it so low in the esteem of all the best, truest, noblest of mankind. as to allow those whom the rebellion has made free to be again enslaved. And we hope that the Government will be earnest and inflexible in its plans and in its determinations to prevent so untoward an event, and that a way may be found or made by which it shall become an impossibility.

We know that the subject is beset with difficulties, but we know that it is one of very great importance, to which the thoughts of our wisest minds should be directed, and we welcome its discussion. An article of ours a short time since on the subject, called forth an answer from a correspondent at Washington, which also appeared in our columns on Sunday last. And we have some suggestions to make, based upon parts of that answer, although we do not propose to reply at length to it, or even to all in it that we think easily answerable.

Our correspondent says that "the *status* of no human being in his relation to others, whether bond or free, has or can be changed by this war, unless upon the success of the rebellion." We cannot think that this is so. The war may not of itself bring new laws into operation, but it will change the *status* of many in respect to those laws, that is if there is any difference between a man who has not violated the law and a convicted and condemned traitor. There is at least a decided difference in the actual position of the two men. And so there is a decided difference between the former and the present condition of these freedmen. Then they were slaves in fact, whether by law or not. Now they are free in fact, whether by law or not. They are not subject to control as before. They are treated as free by the Government; they make contracts and they receive the fruit of their own labor. As long as this state of things continues, they are free, and their "*status* in relation to others" has been changed most decidedly, and this change, whether brought about directly by the war or not, is at least very closely connected with it.

Suppose the rebellion at an end. The former masters at once endeavor to reinstate themselves and these freedmen in their former relations to each other. How is the question to be decided whether they shall do so? Is the National Government to stand aside and let the question be settled by force? Or shall it stand by those whom it has treated as free, and say that they shall not be reënslaved by force? And when the masters claim that these men were not and are not free, shall it remit the determination of that question to the Courts, and if so, what Courts? No one can doubt what would be the determination of any slaveholding Court upon such a question. The road is very short from the fundamental principle that the negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect, to the decision of the particular case in the white man's favor. And when was there known a case where precedent, and law and justice were not made to yield, if the tribunal were within the reach and under the control of the slave power? But we maintain that by justice, and precedent and law, these men would be held to be free before any Court which would acknowledge and act upon the fundamental rule that presumptions are in favor of freedom, not of Slavery. For the rule is well settled that a slave who is treated as free with the knowledge of his master, shall be held to be free. But a Court which sympathized with Slavery and secession would be likely to hold that the circumstances under which these masters allowed their slaves to be treated as free, were such as to take these cases out of the application of the rule, while a Court, sympathizing with freedom and abhorring secession, would be likely to hold that if masters chose to be rebels, and on that account ran away from their slaves, and allowed them to go free and be treated as free, they must allow them to continue such. So with relation to the order of Gen. HUNTER, that "certain persons of color lately held in involuntary service by enemies of the United States in Fort Pulaski, and on Cockspur Island, Ga., are hereby confiscated and declared free in conformity with law, and shall hereafter receive the fruits of their own labor."

That the effect of such an order would be recognized before any Court which would adhere to the rules of the common law and the spirit of our jurisprudence, no one can doubt. But the slaveholding Court might hold, in the interest of the master, that Georgia being then in a state of rebellion, Gen. HUNTER's order was of no effect upon her citizens. Nothing is base enough or ridiculous enough to come amiss to such a Court, if by that means it may decide against the freedman, and in favor of the rebel master. Now, in some way we must have protection against such monstrocities. Senator HARRIS proposed to erect one bulwark in his confiscation bill, by compelling any master who claimed that his slave shall be returned to his possession, to prove that he has not himself been guilty of infidelity to his Government. Other bulwarks must be set up, so as to make the effort hopeless even for slaveholding, secession-loving Courts, by strained construction of even the atrocious slave-laws, and overriding all precedents and presumptions favorable to freedom, to bring about such a disgraceful result.

But suppose our view of this legal question is correct, and these people, instead of being still slaves in the eye of the law are to be held to be freedmen, it may be asked what if South Carolina or Virginia passes a law declaring that they shall all be made slaves again, what are we to do about it, and what can the General Government do about it? And our correspondent asks:

> "Will any one controvert that the State of New-York, so far as anything in the Constitution of the United States is concerned, may reduce to Slavery every person of color within the limits of the State, and surround them with a code as dark as that which disgraces the State of South Carolina? And if New-York should deem it wise to pursue this course, the General Government could not interfere."

We do not see why the words "of color" need have been put into the question. If New-York could do such a deed toward persons of color, she could as well reduce to Slavery all Irishmen, all red-headed men, all descendants of those who fought in the Revolution. In our view such an act, whether enacted by New-York or South Carolina, would be contrary to that provision of the Constitution of the United States which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, except by due process of law." What is "due process of law?" Would a legislative enactment, depriving these men of liberty, be "due process of law?" It is as well settled as any legal question can be, that it would not. Says our Court of Appeals, in deciding the cases arising under the prohibitory law of this State, "To say that 'due process of law' may mean the very act of legislation which deprives the citizen of his rights, privileges or property, leads to a simple absurdity. The Constitution would then mean that no person shall be deprived of his property or rights unless the Legislature shall pass a law to effectuate the wrong, and this would be throwing the restraint entirely away." The Constitution referred to was, it is true, that of this State; but this clause is identical with the one in the Constitution of the United States. The same opinion shows that the same conclusion has been arrived at in repeated instances in other States as well as this; and the United States Supreme Court laid down the same rule in the case of Murray's Lessee *vs.* Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, (18 How., 276.) A Court which could say that the negroes had no rights which white men were bound to respect might overrule even so well-settled a doctrine as this. But we take it that the days of such Courts are over, and that a law of South Carolina or of any other State reducing free men to Slavery would be speedily overthrown as contrary to that Constitution, one of whose purposes was "to secure the blessings of liberty" for our forefathers and their posterity, and that a decree of the Supreme Court declaring it unconstitutional would be enforced, if need be, by as many National bayonets as are now in the field.

THE VAGRANT REBELS OF TEXAS.—Texas is the only State of the rebel Confederacy which has not National soldiers on its soil, and the National flag unfurled somewhere within its limits. In every other State, from Virginia to Arkansas, from Tennessee to Florida, we have gained a military foothold, and are continually widening our borders. Texas, in the meantime, has sent out a large number of rebel soldiers to fight the battles of JEFF. DAVIS. We have encountered Texan rebels in Arizona, in New-Mexico, in Missouri, in Arkansas, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, and in Virginia. Their own State having no need for their services, they have wandered off wherever there was the scent of blood, or a prospect of plunder. These Texas troops are mostly organized as cavalry regiments—if they may be said to be organized at all. They are most accomplished, however—quite equal to the Tartars—great fighters, ferocious, wild and savage, and for certain kinds of work unequaled by any men in the country; they are also more experienced in war than any other of the rebels, from the long fightings with Indians, with the Mexicans, and with each other. The only class of men able to cope with them in their own style were the men of the Lane expedition, which is now completely broken up. It may, however, be an advantage to us that we have got the greater part of the Texas fighters outside of their own State, and this side of the Mississippi, and are likely to encounter them *en masse* at Corinth and in Virginia. It will be much easier for us to defeat them there than it would be in Texas. Twenty thousand guerrillas spread over the vast area of that State would be very hard to cope with or to subdue. Guerillaism in the other Gulf States is almost an impossibility, and in the Border States such a mode of war is opposed to the character and interests of the people. But we have now got the Texas guerillas in such a position that they will have to fight in a way most disadvantageous and disagreeable to themselves; and where, instead of hand-to-hand encounters with knife and shot-gun, they will encounter rifled cannon and iron-plated gunboats. When this characteristic semi-savage Texas element is disposed of, it will be a comparatively easy matter to deal with the remnant of ordinary rebels now left in the Lone-Star State.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL IN A TIGHT PLACE.—The Southern newspapers are amusing the rebel soldiers' leisure by tales to the effect that Gen. HALLECK's army has fled from Pittsburgh and taken refuge in the gunboats, and that HUMPHREY MARSHALL, with the assistance of SMITH, has captured Nashville and taken a great haul of National prisoners. It is astonishing that, after this feat, the redoubtable HUMPHREY is so liberal and lenient as still to permit Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON to rule in the Capital of Tennessee. It is remarkable that he and SMITH do not at once lead a small expedition to the banks of the Tennessee River, and destroy—say, by torpedoes—the gunboats on which HALLECK's army has taken refuge; and thereby rid the State at once of the whole Union army. It is highly probable, however, that the prodigious HUMPHREY is making up for time lost in the gaps and hills of Eastern Kentucky, and is devoting himself entirely to gormandizing in his new quarters. He must have attained to a ghostly leanness during his long Winter's campaign among the barren and dreary Cumberland ridges, aggravated also by the two fearful drubbings given him in January and March by Gen. GARFIELD. But having got to Nashville, the question for HUMPHREY now is, how is he going to get away again, even supposing ANDREW JOHNSON requite his leniency by furnishing him with a pass outside of the city limits. For at the risk of furnishing information to the enemy, we would inform the fat knight that HALLECK's army has not taken refuge in the gunboats; but is in very large, in fact overwhelmingly large force, near Pittsburgh; and it would be quite a difficult thing even for the stout HUMPHREY to hew a passage through the National lines. He cannot move over the railroad to his late quarters at Abingdon, for Gen. MITCHEL has completely foiled him in that; he cannot move up the Cumberland by steamer, for Fort Donelson is still in our hands; he cannot move northward over the railway to Louisville, for there his terrible foe, GEO. D. PRENTICE, is perpetually on the watch for him. In fact, there is no way of escape whatever; and, if it should be that he and SMITH have surreptitiously crept into Nashville, the best thing for him, at least, to do, is to stay there, give up soldiering, in which he has made such a ridiculous failure, take the oath of allegiance, and spend the last half of his life as he spent the first, in gluttony and drunkenness—that is to say, if Gov. JOHNSON do not first hang him. But, notwithstanding the assertions of the Mobile *Tribune*, we agree with the skeptics of the Richmond *Examiner* in seriously doubting whether, after all, SMITH and HUMPHREY MARSHALL really have captured Nashville. Serious inquirers are referred to ANDREW JOHNSON, at that place.

THE GREAT REBEL CHAINS ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The rebels stretched two great chains—actual iron chains, mind you, composed of ordinary links—across the Mississippi River: one of them sixty miles below New-Orleans, to keep us from ascending the river; and the other at Columbus, a thousand miles above New-Orleans, to prevent our descending the river. The one at Columbus was stretched across by Gen. PILLOW, of immortal memory; but like the other military efforts of that old peacock, it proved a wretched failure—all that remains of it now being a piece a few yards in length lying on the river bank at Columbus, while the gunboats which it was intended to stop are operating a hundred and fifty miles below. The other chain, that near the mouth of the river, would seem to have proved an equally great failure—that is, if we may credit the report that comes from the South, and which we publish this morning, that one of our gunboats has passed up the river beyond Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip. The chain stretched from shore to shore between these fortifications was composed of cables stolen from the ships in the harbor of New-Orleans, at the time of the breaking out of this rebellion. It was suspended within a few feet of the surface of the river by rafts, which, in turn, were held in their places by guys, running up stream, and fastened to the neighboring trees. This chain was supposed to be formidable, because our boats must approach it from below, and in striking it would have to *push it up stream*, having both the strength of the chain and the force of the current to contend with. The rebels do not inform us whether our gunboats pushed the chain up stream, or "sank it to the depths below," as Com. PORTER said he would do, or ran over it, or crept under it. But it was passed, it would seem, in some way. New-Orleans had three great agencies of defence—the rebel forts, the rebel chain, and the rebel gunboats. Two of them are now virtually disposed of. It only remains to seize or sink the gunboats, lick the regiment of negroes which guard the city, lick the "Home-guard" militia, and the city is ours. The New-Orleans papers have often descanted, in grandiose style, upon the impregnability of this chain. They can now keep up their spirits for a short time by descanting upon the impregnability of JOURDAINE's Africans, and of HOLLINS' ram, *Manassas*.

A German Republican Party.

The following manifesto has appeared in the German papers of this City, and has been very extensively reproduced by the German Press throughout the country. The movement counts thousands of [illegible] vicinity already, and in [illegible] interest:

[illegible] When [illegible] the President of the [illegible] of the country [illegible] none were readier than [illegible] your heart's blood to [illegible] did you crowd around [illegible] that everywhere, both North and [illegible] 'German' and 'Unionist' were [illegible]. Yet—proud as you have the right to be [illegible] achievements of your soldiers—too [illegible] have you forgotten that not alone upon the battle-field, but likewise in the legislative hall, is the fate of the country to be decided, and have made far too little effort to give the Union the stamp of German culture and the inspiration of the German mind, by an energetic participation in its political life.

German fellow-citizens! Republicans by choice and not by birth alone! Men who have come hither across the sea through love for freedom, endeavor, now, [illegible] to realize your ideal and unite in the [illegible] of completing the edifice of the republican institutions of your new home and country.

The principle of the 'inalienable rights of men,' laid down in the Declaration of Independence, has not yet become a truth, and it continues to be now, as it was before, so long as Slavery—that thorough contradiction and mortal foe of the republican idea—is entitled to rights, a falsehood that all who dwell under the starry flag have a right to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'

Hence the people of the United States have but one choice to make—either they must banish Slavery from the National life, or refuse to transmit to their posterity the blessings of republican freedom. Already has the anxiety to protect and maintain Slavery led to the most ruinous invasions of our fundamental rights—freedom of speech, of the Press and the writ of *habeas corpus*—and a compromise with Slavery will but seal these encroachments. The hope that the sword of the soldier can inflict the death-blow upon Slavery, and that it is unnecessary to end it by legislation, is insane! No, this is the *burning question* (*brennende frage*) of the immediate future, and it alone will yield the watchwords of the new party organizations which have now become indispensable.

Therefore, German fellow-citizens, organize without delay, so that in the beginning you may make known your wishes and *your* demands in the newly-constituted party.

Questions of the greatest importance to liberty are at issue, for since the monarchical system of the Old World has thrown down the gauntlet to the republican institutions of the New World, and attempts, by intrigue and armed intervention, to establish thrones upon the free soil of America, the citizens of the United States must soon discover that they are contending for their own self-preservation only when they stand by to protect and encourage struggles for liberty throughout the world.

German citizens, lose not the precious moment, but organize at once for the support of the following principles, viz.:

Slavery, which is irreconcilable with the fundamental ideas of freedom, and continually threatens the life of the Republic, must in the shortest possible period be extinguished *by law*, and the rebels themselves must be made to bear the expense of this emancipation.

The citizens of the United States constitute only one people, and the land they inhabit is an indivisible and united whole, and any attempt to destroy this unity, whether made by individuals or by one or more States, is high treason, and must, as such, be punished with the loss of all citizen State rights.

The true Monroe doctrine, to the maintenance of which the United States are pledged, consists in the support of the republican idea, in a general sense, wherever and whenever it seeks recognition, for the interests of this great Republic, and all efforts to establish freedom elsewhere, throughout the world, are intimately and indissolubly interwoven.

German citizens, in uniting and fortifying yourselves upon the basis of these principles, and against any and every attempt that may arise to assail the rights of the individual, you become the real sentinels of liberty."

The above address was considered and adopted at a mass meeting held quietly in this City, and has been distributed in all directions over the North by the undersigned Committee: Dr. Karl Kessman, Friedrich Kamm, Dr. George Schwarzenberg, Jacob Dreyfuss, Professor Gambs, A. Borge, Theodore Bracklow, Friedrich Kassner, Dr. Karl Riedel, George Reininger, Conrad Reuss, George Knepper, H. Grube, Edward Vorster, August Walter, P. Roedel and Dr. Ignatius Koch.

Already the German papers from the Atlantic seaboard to the furthest West are reëchoing the call, and organizations on the principles laid down are springing up in every considerable town where there are German residents to be found. The "Intervention" clause is hailed with enthusiasm as the expression of views entertained by masses of voters since 1848, and is fully justified, if not demanded, by the attitude in which the European Powers have placed themselves with regard to the Monroe doctrine, and, especially [illegible] interference with Mexico.

Death of Gen. C. F. Smith.

Gen. C. F. Smith, the melancholy fact of whose death we learn from the West, was an officer of unsurpassed courage and skill; and his loss at the present time will be a great blow to the army of the Southwest, by the men of which he was beloved as was no other commanding officer. Gen. Smith was a regular army officer, and a Pennsylvanian by birth, being a son of the late Dr. Samuel B. Smith, of Philadelphia. He graduated at West Point in 1825, as brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He had successively held responsible positions in the Military Academy up to the year 1842. At the beginning of the Mexican war he held the rank of Captain. He was distinguished in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Contreras, and Cherubusco, being breveted for each, the last brevet being that of Colonel. In 1854 he received regular promotion as Major of the First Artillery, and in 1855 was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Infantry, which rank he held up to last year. At the beginning of the war, he received a commission as Brigadier-General, and was assigned to the command of the forces at Paducah, Ky., where he acted efficiently and with much vigor. He led his splendid command from there to Fort Donelson, where he was fatally wounded; and his conduct on that great occasion saved for us the day. His heroism and his masterly skill was then duly chronicled in these columns. When the army moved up the Tennessee, he accompanied it, and for a time was in chief command. His health, however, got low, and at last he sank so low that he was unable to take the field at the battle of Pittsburgh. He died at Savanna, Tenn., on Friday, the 25th inst. from the effects of a contused wound received at the storming of Fort Donelson. The country and the army, as well as his own family, will suffer a great and deplorable loss in the death of this truly gallant and distinguished soldier.

Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

A day or two ago a meeting of ladies was held at the residence of Mayor Opdyke, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, constitute ourselves a Board of Direction for the purpose of establishing a hospital for the reception and care of sick and wounded soldiers, to be entitled "The Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers."

Resolved, That we hereby accept with gratitude, from his Honor the Mayor, and the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York, the offer of the use of the building situated at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, not at present occupied by the Northeastern Dispensary, [illegible] of which will accommodate four hundred beds.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Board of Managers of the Northeastern Dispensary, for the [illegible] and liberal manner in which they have met the plan and acceded to the wishes of the ladies for the furtherance of their charitable and humane purpose.

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to Dr. [illegible], United States Purveyor, for his timely cooperation in furnishing beds and bedding and other [illegible] the accommodation of one hundred [illegible].

[illegible] the following professional gentlemen [illegible] appointed: Austin Flint, [illegible] Edward Vanderpool, [illegible] Valentine Mott, [illegible] Richard [illegible] Home," and Medical [illegible] John [illegible] M. D., Attending Surgeon; [illegible] Attending Physician; [illegible] M. D., House Physician and Surgeon; [illegible] Purdy, M. D., Senior Assistant; [illegible] Junior Walker.

[illegible] will be prepared for wounded soldiers [illegible] and the medical staff of the army [illegible] notify the Medical Director of the [illegible] arrival of such sick and wounded [illegible] ress; Mrs. Edward Vanderpoel, Second Directress; Miss A. M. Fellows, Third Directress; Mrs. A. V. Stout, Treasurer. By order of the Board,

M. B. DWIGHT, Secretary.

Wells, Butterfield & Co., of the American Express, will deliver at the "Home," free of charge, all packages consigned to their care.

THE CLERGY AND THE CRISIS.

Rev. Dr. Rice on Secession—He Defines His Position.

A sermon was preached last Sunday by Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of this City, in which he took occasion to define his position on the great question of the day. He took as his text, "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's." Dr. Rice proposed to depart from his ordinary course and speak upon a subject which he seldom deemed it expedient to introduce into the pulpit, viz.: The state of the country and his own position with reference to it. He did this not for the purpose of stirring up the patriotic feeling of his people. It was wholly unnecessary at such a time as this, when that feeling was just as intense and earnest as it was desirable it should be. Why stir up patriotism when it it is already at the burning point? Patriotism is not a Christian virtue. It is just as natural to love one's country as to love one's home. Multitudes love both who are not Christians. Yet patriotism may be guided and directed by Christian principles. Indeed, it sometimes happens that that which is natural is too strong. Parents sometimes commit a sort of idolatry in the love which they lavish on their children; and men sometimes, in their ardent love of country, forget their country's interest. Christianity serves to moderate those natural feelings when too strong, and make men not only patriots, but, what is nobler, philanthropists—lovers of all mankind. It is remarkable, that there is no command in the Bible to love our country: so that if one were about to preach upon that subject, he would be perplexed about a text. If patriotism seems not to exist in any instance, it is because depravity has destroyed natural affection. So, if you would restore natural affection, you must elevate the morals; if you would bring back a man's love of country, restore his moral sense. If we have morals and religion, patriotism will not be wanting.

I do not depart from my usual custom to-day for the purpose of satisfying my hearers that the charge of sympathizing with Secessionists, published by certain newspapers, is utterly false and slanderous, because my congregation have heard me pray fifty times for the destruction of secession; that God would bless, guide and direct those in authority, so as to bring back the whole country under the same government, a united nation. But it is not right for a minister to suffer slanderous reports to impair his usefulness, and bring reproach upon Christianity. I do not expect to silence those who bring the charge; that cannot be done in such times as these. In times of great excitement, those public men who keep cool and watch the working of principles, may feel themselves happy if they avoid absolute persecution and escape the tongue of slander. Since the commencement of this war the venerable commander of our army did not escape the charge of a want of loyalty, and that by the very class of men who are now acting by sympathy with secession.

Again, it is due to my congregation to place them right before the public, and put into their hands that which will answer the slander against their pastor.

What do we owe to God and our country in such a day as this? I. To proclaim the Gospel in its purity as the only thing that can save, not only the souls of men, but our country, from the dangers that threaten it. There has always been a demand for something different from the Gospel. If we are going to save men we must not always please them. The Gospel alone can save the soul—the Gospel alone can save the country. I have never believed that the great peril of the country is the war. I have always believed that it would have been ended before now if it had not been for those corrupt and fanatical influences that were crippling every effort to end it in a right manner. There are two great perils that threaten the country now—one is immorality, and the other fanaticism. In an age of excitement error becomes fanaticism; men are carried away with whatever is held up before them. In the absence of excitement religious error takes the form of philosophical speculation, but in times of excitement it becomes fanaticism, which is far more dangerous to Church and State. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, twenty-five years ago, said that this country seemed destined to be overrun with all manner of fanaticism. It is coming true. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, preached an ordination sermon a few months ago, on "The Decay of Power in the Pulpit." The very heading was alarming. In that discourse he gave as the chief causes of that decay the dropping from the inculcations of the pulpit the great doctrines of grace, the demand for something more entertaining and tasteful, the discussion of questions of social and moral reform, and other matters of a curious and novel character. Only the other day I saw in a prominent religious paper the declaration that there is no distinction to be drawn between the spiritual and the secular. Now, if ministers are to preach everything under the sun, they must necessarily understand everything. One of the great questions soon to be discussed will be the limits of the functions of the pulpit. The demand is made now upon ministers to define their position respecting some exciting question of the day. His sympathies must be known; you must go inside of his heart and ask him to tell how he feels there. I think the Roman inquisition never went so far in that direction. A newspaper correspondent, the other day, charged the President's pastor with not praying right—not sympathizing sufficiently with the Government. The President sits there and has no fault to find, but newspaper correspondents, who know how ministers ought to preach and pray—though perhaps never praying themselves—find fault with the President's pastor for not praying as he ought. The result of this state of things is, that the minister yields to his nervous people, and defines his position. Then, of course, he offends somebody, as good men will differ on all these outside matters, and in times of excitement it is useless to attempt to convince men. Thus churches are split. When I entered the ministry, the Presbyterian Church was a unit; now there are five divisions of it, and likely to be more. Unless this tendency is resisted it will not be five years before the liberty of the Church will be gone.

II. We owe it to God and the country to discharge each of us his own duties, without interfering with those of others. The church is compared by the apostle to the human body. Society may be compared to the same, with its different members and functions. Now, the body politic, like the body of Christ's Church, attends to its own business, and not to that which it does not understand. It will not do for the physician to follow the crude suggestions of those who know nothing about the proper course of treatment. If our General should leave Yorktown and go to Washington for the purpose of looking after the Tax bill, and telling Congressmen what to do, he would be justly denounced by the whole country. Every man to his own place—attending to that which he understands. And even if I should happen to think that I understand a certain thing better than another man, it does not follow that I should step into his department. As in civil, so in religious things. It is enough for the minister to teach God's word—to teach rulers the great principles of faith and morality. His whole energies are demanded for that work. What business have ministers to go to Washington to lecture and tell the Government how to conduct the war? Is that within their calling? And if one class does it, another class, with opposite views, will follow the example, and we shall have a perfect Babel of advice.

III. We owe it to God and our country to sustain our Government in the exercise of its constitutional functions, and in the discharge of its legitimate duties. God commands it. It is even more obligatory in a country where the people choose their own rulers. It is especially the duty of those who choose their own rulers, to sustain them in all their constitutional functions and legitimate duties. There are limitations, however, to this obligation. 1. We are not bound to do all that those in authority do. The prophets often reproved kings in matters involving morals, though not at all in regard to secular matters. The civil authorities are not infallible. 2. We are bound to disobey whenever the civil power contravenes the divine, or forbids what God commands, or commands what God forbids. Thus, when it forbade Daniel to pray, he disobeyed and prayed. But no man, as a Christian or conscientious person, can live under any government, unless he discharges the duty of obedience.

I come now to speak of myself with reference to the charge of sympathy with secession. I have during the course of my ministry stood in circumstances of trial in defending the Gospel against various forms of error, and I have thereby encountered some bitter enemies, yet I believe no man has ever charged me with being half-way about anything, or of fearing to speak [illegible] word I thought proper. Among all the charges that have been made against me, I believe nobody has made that; so that when I have sympathies, nobody need be mistaken about them. I have stood for twenty-five years and more in public antagonism to the very doctrine of which the Southern Confederacy is based, that Slavery is a desirable institution, and ought to be perpetuated. I think I have published [illegible] that time what would make as much as three volumes, and I would like to have anybody find a line of it that sustains the charge of sympathy with secession. Nor have I for twenty-five years or more changed my position one iota on the question of Slavery; though reared in a Slave State—still, however, having nothing to do with Slavery personally.

In 1835, the Synod of Kentucky, of which I was a member, devised and published a plan of gradual emancipation, and in an address to the churches stated strongly the evils of Slavery, and the absolute duty to get rid of it as fast as possible. I sustained that view, and some members of my own church emancipated their slaves in this way. Many of us were charged with being Abolitionists because we agitated the question in this form.

In 1849, while I was pastor in Cincinnati, the report was circulated that I was opposed to the emancipation scheme. The matter was before the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, and the Presbyterian ministers generally took ground in favor of emancipation. I replied to the charge in a letter published on the 1st of June, 1849.

[Dr. R. here read an extract from the letter, in which he said he was convinced that the day must come soon when Kentucky will move in the work of emancipation; that the Pro-Slavery doctrine of some ultra men of the South can never be maintained; that the evils of Slavery are too manifest; that it is vain to attempt to satisfy reflecting men that Slavery is not an evil, and equally vain to say that though it is an evil no efforts should be made to remove it.] Do you suppose that our entertaining views like that would be likely to sympathize with the organization of a Government based on the idea that the true and proper state of the colored man is that of Slavery?

In 1855, when I was Moderator of the General Assembly, the subject of the position of the Presbyterian Church was introduced by some Congregationalists, who were present. I subsequently addressed to them ten fraternal letters. [Dr. R. quoted from the same some extracts, one of which contained these words: "A dissolution of the Union would not only prove a curse to our country, but to the cause of Freedom and and Christianity throughout the world." Also the following: "The time has come, in my humble judgment, when it is both the interest and the duty of every true Christian and philanthropist to throw the full weight of his influence against the fanaticism of *Abolitionism* and the fanaticism of Pro-Slaveryism."]

Again, in 1859, I preached three sermons in Chicago. [The quotations from one of these embraced, substantially, the following positions: 1. The unity of the human race. 2. The golden rule, embracing in full force the African. 3. A denial of the divine institution of Slavery. 4. Also, the right of the domestic slave traffic. 5. Also, the right to separate families. 6. Also, the right to withhold compensation for labor. 7. The duty of providing for the slave. 8. The duty of elevating him, and preparing him for freedom.] For taking these positions, a prominent paper in this City charged me with being a bold, outspoken, Pro-Slavery man, while at the same time a prominent minister in Mississippi charged me with being a bold, outspoken Abolitionist. So I stood between two fires from opposite directions.

My views of secession were, happily, published in Chicago eighteen months ago, when I was editing a paper. I had nothing to say about the constitutional questions that were discussed by the two great political parties, and now between North and South. As a minister, I had no right to say anything, for example, upon the question whether the Constitution protects Slavery in the Territories. And I think the wisdom of this is apparent. When eminent jurists give opposite opinions on the *habeas corpus* question, for instance, what light can ministers throw upon it? Do you expect them to gather straw and make brick? Must they study civil law and God's law at the same time? Must they be able to expound everything? But I did say that the whole movement then inaugurated to break up this Government was wrong. 1. Because those who were doing it had themselves contributed to produce the alienation and trouble, and had, therefore, no right to take advantage of their own wrong. 2. Because there had been no fair issue by which to test the question whether their view of the Constitution was right or not. In consequence of these views, every Presbyterian paper in the South condemned me as having taken sides against them. If there was any sympathy for their cause they failed to discover it, but thought they found exactly the opposite. Now, on this whole subject I have not waited till the war began; I have never been accustomed to wait to define my position upon any moral question until agitation begins. I distinctly foresaw this state of things coming years ago.

Now, as to the war; we have chosen a Congress and a President who are to determine, when difficulties arise, whether there can be any settlement, any compromise consistent with the honor of the country. We have thrown upon them the responsibility of deciding whether war becomes necessary, and I hold that it is ruinous for a Government to allow individuals to bring in their notions to cripple, it may be, those upon whom the whole responsibility, after all, rests. When they have decided that the war is necessary, then I sustain them, unless they require me to do wrong. War is sometimes necessary. Yet we ought not to go to war with vindictive hate, but because the interests of the country and of the world require it. War may be perfectly consistent at the same time with our loving tenderly those who are opposed to us. Let me say in this connection that I never had any sectional feeling. I have been charged, sometimes, with taking sides in politics. I believe no one ever found out what my politics were. I never voted with any party. But while I look tenderly with those on the other side, I know them to be good men; mistaken, or swept away with the current. I know multitudes of them to be good servants of God. Some of them were converted under my labors, and God has [illegible] which nothing can break. There may be necessary war, but after all I love every child of God everywhere; and if I stood in the army—as it might be my duty—I should go into battle with that very feeling—not of hatred to anybody, not with vindictiveness—for I would not believe in God if I did. I therefore do not sympathize with those who excite vindictive feelings.

IV. We owe it to God and our country to tell our rulers and the people that war, especially civil war, is a divine judgment upon the whole nation for its sins, and that repentance and reformation alone can give us any rational hope of success. Success even in the most righteous war must depend upon God, and not upon the skill of man and the resources of the nation.

We are about at the close of this war, if it be successful. We are about to make an experiment which never was made by any nation—at least so far as my observation goes. We are about to maintain a free Government over an immense territory, with all its conflicting and antagonistic sectional interests, a long line running through the middle. How we shall succeed, depends largely upon whether ministers will keep themselves in their right place, or will be allowed to do it. The great peril of this country will be at the end of the war. Only five years ago I told a friend in Philadelphia that if this election went in a certain direction the Union would be gone. Men would not believe it. I knew it would occur. And yet it took the nation by surprise. The next trouble will take them equally by surprise. The perils at the end of the war will again overwhelm us when we look to God for guidance. Instead of feeling enmity toward those who have been wonderfully led astray, as I think, we should cherish those feelings which will enable us to come together with the same moral force as before. Go not forth with a vindictive feeling if you expect God to bless you. God helping me, I never will fall in with raging passion, but will hold up the blessed gospel, and will warn men, as I expect to give account to God, of the dangers that are coming.

The sermon was an hour and a half long, and the preacher stated his intention to publish it in full immediately.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Trial of a Policeman for Manslaughter—Verdict of the Jury.

The trial of Howard C. Conrady, a member of the Ninth Precinct Police, for shooting Paul O'Neil on the morning of the 18th of March last, was concluded yesterday, in the King's County Court of Oyer Terminer, the jury rendering a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree," with a recommendation to mercy. This verdict involves a sentence of two years' imprisonment in the State Prison, or a less term of imprisonment, or nothing but a fine, in the discretion of the Court.

The offence of which Officer Conrady has been convicted was committed on the night after the last St. Patrick's Day. The deceased, Paul O'Neil, had celebrated the day by getting drunk; and, going to his home late at night, beat his wife in a most brutal manner. Her cries for assistance reached the ears of Officer Conrady, whose beat included Spencer-street, where O'Neil resided. He went to the assistance of the woman, and arrested the husband on a charge of beating his wife. While going to the Station-house, O'Neil made several attempts to escape, and on one or two occasions the officer had to use his club to retain the prisoner. O'Neil, seizing upon a favorable opportunity when near the Station-house, struck his captor a powerful blow and started off upon the run. Officer Conrady pursued the flying fugitive, and finding that he was likely to escape, fired several shots from a pistol, the ball from one barrel unfortunately lodging in O'Neil's brain, causing almost instant death.

The officer stated at the time that he simply intended to frighten O'Neil, and not hit him; and there are many circumstances which go to corroborate this view of the case; but, of course, this evidence was not available on the trial. The case occupied the Court all day Friday, when it was adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, at which hour Judge Lott briefly charged the jury. Mr. Jenks, of counsel for the accused, asked the Court to charge that if Conrady had reason to suspect that O'Neil would escape, he was justified in shooting him. The Judge declined to do this, holding the contrary opinion, that Conrady was not justified in shooting O'Neil, as he had arrested him without a warrant. The Judge stated in conclusion that if they believed that the accused could be convicted of any offence in the fourth degree. The jury retired about [illegible] o'clock last evening came into Court and rendered the verdict as recorded above. Sentence will be passed on Monday. Officer Conrady has the reputation of being one of the best officers in the Police Department, and his private character is without blemish. When volunteers were called for last April, he joined the Thirteenth Regiment and went with that corps to the defense of the National Capital.

The Grand-Street Homicide.—Coroner Murphy held an inquest on Friday on the body of Daniel C. McCutcheon, No. 128 Grand-street, who died on Wednesday night from the effect of a wound inflicted about five weeks ago by Henry Summersgill, the father-in-law of deceased. It appears there was some difficulty about business matters, and one day McCutcheon came home under the influence of liquor and made an attack upon Mr. Summersgill, who, in defending himself, inflicted a wound upon his assailant that caused his death in about four weeks after the affray. Previous to his death, McCutcheon entirely exonerated his father from all blame in the matter, and left to his care his wife and two children. The jury, after giving the matter a thorough investigation yesterday, rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, whereupon the accused was discharged from custody.

Mortality.—During the week ending yesterday, there were 116 deaths in this city.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

A Second Visit to the Gallery.

In a former article we noticed the pictures that were hung in the first gallery; in this, we refer to such as deserve mention, in the second and third galleries.

No. 203, "A Sprig from the Orchard," by Davis. This picture like others from the same pencil, which we have with pleasure at other times noticed, is perfect. Without attempt to introduce self or ideas, the artist has given an absolute reproduction of a stem and blossom, with all the beauty of tint, homeliness of shape, and almost the fragrance of what is so familiar to any one, who has ever seen an apple tree in bloom. Nos. 235 and 236 are by the same.

No. 206, Rondel's picture of "The Young Boatman," presents a fine old tree, which refreshingly shades the subjects of the painting, which are not so well done as Rondel's reputation demands.

No. 210 is one of Colman's series of Spanish pictures, all of which are well done.

No. 217 is an exquisitely toned coloring of recreative country life.

No. 219, "The Belle of the Ball," is about as extravagant a collection of absurd figures as we have ever seen.

No. 224, McEntee's "Sunshine," is not God's sunshine, though it is the title of a very pretty picture, the drawing and coloring of which are admirable.

No. 225 is a little gem. "Katrina" sits gracefully, smiles bewitchingly, and peals an apple mathematically. As a bit of color it is delightful; as an ideal it is most poetic.

Miss Granberry's "Cherries," (No. 226,) are very tempting, and if placed on one of the street stands, would doubtless sell at once. The same for No. 278.

No. 229 is a capital coast scene, by Perkins. The darkened air, the surging wave, the workmen, and the unyielding lighthouse, are most happily combined, forming a very effective scene.

No. 230 is an "Italian Girl," by Vedder. The artist might have chosen a more prepossessing model, but in his portraiture he discloses great vigor and manipulative skill. The picture is evidently by a young hand, but one which, properly guided, will make a mark both deep and wide.

Huntington's "Juliet," (No. 233,) is one of the best pieces of color in the collection. The face is pregnant with thought of love, the dress is admirably arranged, the figure is grand, and the entire picture a success.

No. 242, "The Fisher Boy," by White, is good, and will bear examination in detail.

No. 243, "The Favorite," by Pratt, is a good picture of a "sweet little babe." Lady visitors exctacise over it.

No. 247, "Returning from the Orchard." In this Mr. Mount represents a very robust and well-formed country maiden, who, pan of apples in hand, returns from her harvest, holding carefully her skirts from the dust, thereby disclosing an immaculate, and, apparently, a complete under wardrobe.

No. 250 is Kensett's "Indian Summer." A more beautiful representation of that delightful season cannot well be given. The soft, delicious atmosphere, the turned and turning leaf-colors, the rocky gorge, and the indescribably tempting banks, render it all that the artist's friends claim for it.

No. 254, "Mother and Boy," by Furness, is not a success. The library beyond, the drapery, and the various accessories are good, but while the figures of both Mother and Boy are graceful and natural, there is a lack of soul, a want of expression in the face of each, that dissatisfies one with the picture and its title.

No. 259, "Getting Himself Up," by W. J. Hennessy, is one of the best character pieces we have ever seen. In the kitchen, by the old fire-place, stands one of the brightest of earth's boys, whose striking attitude and surroundings fully justify the artist's peculiar title. With perfect truthfulness to nature, the chair, the looking-glass, the dampened towel, the brush and comb—in fact everything is given. The picture is complete—that boy will "get himself up," or die in the attempt. Nos. 276, "The Flower Girl," and 292, "The Morning Prayer," are by the same artist. In each of them is exhibited that careful attention to detail and regard for *fact*, which make Hennessy's pictures so lifelike. No. 292 is considered by competent judges, and by very many of the artists, as *the* picture of the exhibition.

No. 267, "Memory," by Baker, is one of those soul-breathing faces for which that artist is noted.

No. 273 is a head of Fenimore Cooper, by Elliot. The same dark background, firm-fleshed, outstanding face, and strength of color, is seen here, as in his portrait of Mr. Harper.

No. 262 is well called "A Boy." Its a wonder that the little fellow don't jump from the canvas. He looks able to do that, or anything else he might choose to.

No. 281, by Johnson, is singularly beautiful.

No. 284, "Raspberries," by Williamson, are wonderfully good. They are, perhaps, a little large, but as that's no fault with the originals, it may not be in these. In No. 296 the same delicacies of treatment may be observed, and likewise the same exaggerations.

No. 293, "A Rainy Day," by McEntee, is very suggestive of chilly discomfort, wet feet, and falling leaves.

No. 306, "Spring," is sweetly represented by a most charming child, who, with [illegible] grasses all about her, leans restfully upon a bar, holding a blossom in her hand.

No. 325, Cafferty's "Study of Fish," is very finely done. To all boys and other fishers this string will recall most sunny memories.

No. 330, "Sheep," is the unpretending title of a lifelike mutton and fowl piece, by Tait. Wool, legs, horns and noses cannot be improved.

No. 335, "Aspiration," by John Pope, is a face of power. The coloring is fine, and the spirit of the picture is admirably indicated in the title.

No. 338. As a collection of portraits, which look just enough like the individuals for whom they are meant to convince "one who knows" that they are absurdities, this will do very well.

No. 361 is small and good.

No. 362, "The Chinese Swell," by Saintin, is capital. The face is one which all New-Yorkers will recognize.

In the

THIRD GALLERY

we find the following:

No. 378, "Rivals in Jollity," by Vedder. This picture has a subject affording amplest scope for display of anatomical and muscular knowledge. The figures are good, the faces silly, and the absence of "jollity" especially noticeable.

No. 386, "Good Night," by Carpenter, is a capitally executed portrait, and of course a good painting, but the picture does not suggest the title, nor is it particularly pleasing.

No. 389 is a very faithful likeness of Peter Cooper, with his Sunday face and spectacles on.

No. 396 is a view from High Peak, by Ommen, in which the beauties of the Peak itself are very correctly and charmingly portrayed, while it is left for one's imagination to suggest the "view."

Young Davis comes to our relief again, and in No. 398 presents the most elaborately natural vase of strawberries and vines. These pictures, done by an artist of but a few months' experience, excite the wonder and admiration of our most [illegible] who for years have in vain [illegible] to succeed in perfect *reproduction*.

Nos. 402 and 403, by [illegible], are [illegible] of grace and beauty.

No. 405 is a very fine "old lady" head—a woman of "experience," who has gone far along in life's journey, upon whom cares have settled, and whose ways are not altogether those of pleasantness, is very admirably here delineated.

No. 404, "Marion Earle," by Hine, is a face of singular beauty. The eyes are full of soul, the complexion is a rich full-blooded brunette, the face a perfect oval, and the coloring is soft and tender.

No. 415, "A Tight Fix," by Tait, represents an exciting bear fight in the Northern part of the State. The bear, a terrible fellow, of utter blackness, has his human opponent in his power, and is about to spring upon him, when the hunter's companion "draws a bead" upon him, and doubtless relieves him from the "fix." The subject affords opportunity for figure drawing, of which Tait has availed himself.

No. 419, "Hiawatha's Wooing," is very far from being good.

Gifford's "Winter Twilight," No. 421, is very fine. The marked contrast of color, the well-managed sweep of foreground, and the peculiar atmospheric effect of the picture, are worthy of study.

No. 423, "The Wise and Foolish Virgins," by Rossiter. What warrant the artist may have for clothing the wise and foolish damsels in such utterly dissimilar costumes, we cannot say. The foolish girls are by far the better looking of the company, their attitudes are more graceful, and their expressions, to say the least, as free from vanity and immorality as the wiser ones. The accessories are not in good taste, and the various people at the head of the stairway, whom the wise virgins are going to welcome, are hideously deformed.

"A Lady," by Huntington, No. 424, is very fine. As a portrait it is undoubtedly good; as a painting it is one of the best Mr. H. has done. There is a little too much attempt at display of lace and such—certainly more of that sort of thing than one would expect to find in a wooded lane, but those are mere matters of whim. The picture is good.

No. 426, "Twilight on the Jersey Shore." This picture presents most curious effects of color, but does not succeed in pleasing the eye.

No. 429 gives a view from Rossiter's window. The perspective is good, the mountains looming up grandly, but the foreground and middle distance are hard and unnatural.

No. 438 is a small picture, by Haseltine. There are few elements in its composition, but the effect is very fine.

Bierstadt's "View of Dusseldorf," (No. 443,) is an ornament to the gallery.

No. 451 is Powell's portrait of George Law. The frame is very large and elaborate, the canvas is very high and broad, the paint has not been spared, and, in fact, while the subject seems to have "gotten himself up regardless of expense," the artist has considered himself bound to present a miniature view of the entire world with Mr. Law in the foreground. It may be good, but it did not strike us so.

No. 454, "Peaches," by A. Richards. These do not compare favorably with efforts in a similar line by Davis and Williamson.

No. 460 is a landscape by Inness, owned by Henry Ward Beecher. It is not of recent birth, but is none the less prized for that. The effect of light and shade is most wonderfully managed in this painting; the foreground, the middle distance dotted with sheep; the far-off grove, into which one can almost walk, and the thunder-cloudish sky, are creditable even to the distinguished artist from whose easel it was brought.

No. 465 is "Mrs. J. V." Who "Mrs. J. V." is we don't know, but the picture which bears the above title we have known for some time as one of the most speaking and lifelike efforts in the country. It was formerly exhibited at Goupil's (Knoedler's) Gallery, where we have often noticed its pleasing peculiarities. The flesh-tints are a little hard, but the eye, the head, the neck, the position are life itself. Vernet is the artist.

No. 467 is a very large and somewhat cumbersome picture by Wust. It presents rich depths of dark green grasses, peculiar sunsettish effects of yellow, and such minutiæ of treatment for which Wust is attempting a fame.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Turf for 1862—Fashion Spring Trotting.—The time for the annual Spring meeting of the Fashion Association Club is approaching, and affairs begin to assume a trotting shape in the neighborhood of the course. Some of the most prominent competitors for the large stakes are on the ground, and by their fine appearance give high promise of a glorious meeting. There are also several celebrated drivers and trainers permanently at the track, whose well-known experience and established integrity will give confidence to the public. Among the most prominent of them is Mr. S. Crooks, who has in training the wonderful young stallion *Shepherd Knapp*. He is a remarkably pretty animal, 4 years old, and very fast; his backers are prepared to match him against any four-year old trotter alive in the shape of horse flesh. His owner, Mr. Henry W. Genet, deserves to have one of the best trotters in the land. He has also g. m. *Lady Suffolk*, s. g. *What is it?* b. w. m. *Lady Crochern*. Mr. D. Tillman has the following trotters in train at the above course: b. g. *Pame*, blk. g. *Lancet*, b. g. *Red Bird*, b. s. *Admiral*, and a number of green horses. Mr. McLaughlin has in his string b. g. *Native American*, s. m. *Widow Machree*, s. g. *Nimble Dick*, and several others. Mr. H. has in train *Gen. Butler* and some young horses. The trotting will commence on Wednesday, April 30, for a purse of $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, for which there are four entries, viz.: s. m. *Gilt*, m. *Lady Lincoln*, s. g. *Tom Murphy*, s. g. *Nimble Dick*. From the premiums which are offered for trials of speed, a large attendance of the inhabitants of the surrounding counties may be expected, and the proceeds of the meeting are likely to be remunerative. The Fashion Course and stables are just now among the most interesting places for an afternoon visit that can be found in the vicinity of New-York.

Coroners' Inquests.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of a colored man, named Richard Hope, who died very suddenly at No. 74 Roosevelt-street. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that in his stomach there was a large quantity of mineral poison. Whether taken as a medicine, or with the intent to commit suicide, the jury could not determine.....Edgar Reamer was found dead on the floor of his room, in the Globe Hotel, on yesterday morning. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where an inquest was held. A *post-mortem* examination made upon the body showed that a considerable quantity of the substance known as acetate of lead—a deadly poison—was in the stomach. The evidence was that deceased had been, for some time past, afflicted with rheumatism, and that his medical adviser had prescribed acetate of lead as a remedy to be applied externally. He had mistaken the directions, and taken the medicine internally. Death took place soon after. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.....An inquest was held by Coroner Naumann yesterday, at the house of Mr. Taylor, No. 234 East Thirteenth-street, upon the body of Alex. Taylor, a lad about 16 years of age, who died in consequence of a stab wound from a pen-knife in the hands of a companion about the same age, while they were engaged in play. The verdict of the jury was not received at the time the Coroners' office closed last evening.

Serious Charge of False Pretences.—A woman named Mary Kelly was arrested yesterday by Officer Anderson, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having, at divers times since the 22d day of January last, obtained money from the Relief Committee of this City, by representing that she was in destitute circumstances, and that her husband was with the Union army, and had been there since the beginning of the war. An investigation of the facts showed that her husband was an iceman, doing business in Washington-street, and knew nothing of her false representations. She has obtained over $50 from the Committee by means of her fraudulent story. Justice Kelly committed her to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. The authorities state that many young women are at the present time going about the City, practicing upon the credulity of the people in a similar manner.

Fatal Accident in the Bowery.—At a late hour, last evening, a son of Mr. Israel Felton, aged about 11 years, residing at No. 58 Chrystie-street, was run over by a cart at the corner of Bowery and Hester-street, and instantly killed. His body was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified. An inquest will be held upon the body, to-day, by Coroner Wildey. The driver of the cart, Andrew Lowe, was arrested and committed to prison.

A Soldier's Wife Tries to Commit Suicide.—On Friday night, Mrs. Frances [illegible] deliberately threw herself into the water at the foot of Spring-street, North River. Officer Van [illegible], of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, ran to her rescue, and succeeded in getting her out of the water before life was extinct. She soon after became sufficiently [illegible] to answer such questions as were put to her by the officer. She stated that she had recently heard that her husband, who was in the Union army, had been killed, and [illegible] no desire to survive him. She had therefore determined to put an end to her existence. After being detained in the Station-house for a short time, she was sufficiently recovered to be discharged.

Meeting of German Concert Saloon Proprietors.—Yesterday afternoon the proprietors of various German concert saloons, in this City, held a meeting at the "Original Palace Concert Saloon," No. 561 Broadway. Mr. Fritz [illegible] was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Geo. W. [illegible], Secretary. A Cimmittee of Five, viz.: Messrs. [illegible], Shilloe, Butler and Shalen, was appointed to draw up a series of resolutions relative to the protection of the German concert saloon proprietors, with instructions to report on Monday morning. The meeting then adjourned till that time.

Salute in Honor of Daniel E. Sickles.—The friends and admirers of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, yesterday, fired a salute of 100 guns, in honor of his renomination by the President as Brigadier-General. The salute was to have been fired in the City Hall Park, but to avoid disturbing the wounded soldiers in the Barracks, the scene was changed to Madison-square. The affair was conducted by Capt. Lewis, of the Third Excelsior Battery, and Maj. [illegible], of the First Battalion New-York Artillery, now before Yorktown.

Fire in a Lard Factory.—About 12½ o'clock on Friday night a fire occurred in the lard factory of Robert C. Evans, No. 76½ Sullivan-street. The damage is about $300. Mr. Evans is fully insured in City Companies.

Wanted, Nurses for the Army.—The Committee on Registration of Nurses for the Army meet on Mondays and Thursdays in room No. 24 Cooper Union, from ten to twelve. MRS. WM. PRESTON GRIFFIN, Secretary of Committee.

Country papers please copy.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Rogers, Raymond & Co., Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and Nos. 214 Broadway, have met the revival of business with the most extensive and superb stock of Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing they have ever manufactured, and are surprising the public with a scale of prices which will enhance their proverbial reputation as a cheap house.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

BIRTHS.

Bentley.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 23, at No. 731 8th-av., Eliza, wife of Arthur E. Bentley, of a son.

DIED.

Combs.—In this City, on Friday, April 25, after a severe illness, Ada, only daughter of James S. and Frances Emma Combs, aged 3 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 133 East 20th-st.

Dickinson.—In this City, Roswell Dickinson, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Conert, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 Macdougal-st., corner of Amity-st., at 2 o'clock, this day, (Sunday,) April 27, without further invitation.

Moore.—On Tuesday, April 22, at Fortress Monroe, Sergeant Wallace L. Moore, of the non-commissioned Staff Twelfth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 21 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, near Grand, at 3 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon. The friends of the family, also the members of the fifth and seventh companies of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Nelson.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 26, Mary S., relict of Thomas S. Nelson, recently deceased.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 93 Pierrepont-st.

Roberts.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, April 24, Abigail D. Selover, wife of the late [illegible], of New-York.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, New-York, at 2¼ o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 27th inst., without further invitation.

Weekes.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, April 24, Theodore F. Weekes, only son of Joseph Weekes.

The funeral services were held at 12 o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 156 West 11th-st., on Saturday, April 26.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 196.—April 26, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.
Kentucky, Class 197.—April 26, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 145.—April 26, 1862.
41, 44, 60, 46, 29, 18 59, 2, 73, 14, 42.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 210.—April 26, 1862.
68, 31, 35, 6, 61, 71, 39, 63, 73, 65, 45, 10.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1860, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 133 Times Office.

CLOTHING—CLOTHING—CLOTHING.
SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1862.
THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
NO. 104 BOWERY,
Near Grand-st.,
SIGN OF THE BULLETIN.

Has just opened its Spring campaign against high prices, with an immense and varied assortment of clothing adapted to the requirements of men, youth and children.

Which is offered at even less than the unprecedentedly low and popular
WAR PRICES,
Which have prevailed at this establishment ever since its foundation.

We rigidly adhere to the following rules, which seem to suit the public, and have gained for us the enviable reputation of "fair, square and reliable" dealers, and secure us enormous patronage.

All goods sold by us are warranted to be just as represented. We will allow the privilege of exchanging (within three days) any garment sold at retail which, upon examination at home, does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser in either material, style or fit. If this arrangement is not sufficiently liberal, we will refund the money.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our stock, and guarantee entire satisfaction.
BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
NO. 104 BOWERY,
NEAR GRAND-STREET.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

DISCRETION IS THE BETTER PART OF VALOR.
☞ CARTE PHOTOGRAPHS, FOR ALBUMS, of this capital sketch, by the inimitable Darley, just published by
E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
Sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.
Also "Done Gone" and the "Neglected Picture," same style.
[illegible] portraits of Eminent Americans for Albums.
Photographic Albums in great variety.
Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

KINDLING WOOD [illegible]
At 20 cents [illegible]
Hickory, Oak and [illegible]
Address [illegible] CALLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

A. GIMBREDE, NO. 588 BROADWAY. [illegible] Photograph [illegible] (for fifty pictures) retailed at $1. N. B.—Arms, Monograms, Wedding Cards and 500 varieties [illegible] paper, with envelopes to match.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

The Result of the Municipal Election—The Wounded at Pittsburgh Landing—The Surprise—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, *Monday*, April 21, 1862.

I intimated in my last what *might* be, in relation to our municipal election. What I then anticipated came to pass—a little more decidedly, however, than was expected. You have already seen and read the rejoicings of the Democratic journals over the result. They appear determined to make the most of it, without any special regard to facts, or to the causes which combined to produce it. In this city, as well as elsewhere, there are two wings to the Republican Party. One is radical, impatient, proscriptive. Its organ is the *Tribune*, which has been, and still is, bitterly denunciatory of our leading Generals, and of all who do not favor its especial line of policy in regard to the question of emancipation. The other is "conservative." Its organ is the *Journal*, which has always held fast to Mr. SEWARD—formerly, as well as in his present modified position. Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH announced himself as a candidate for Mayor; but not being acceptable to the *Tribune* wing, that portion of the party having control of its organization, called a partisan Convention. It was charged that quite a number of Wentworth delegates were fraudulently kept out of their seats. This dissatisfied his friends, and they did not go into the canvass with any heart or vigor, but mainly kept aloof. The Convention nominated C. N. HOLDEN, Esq., a man well enough, perhaps, personally, but one of those men who has no hold upon the popular feeling. He is one of the old Abolitionists, after the fashion of WENDELL PHILLIPS, modified somewhat. He is a member of an avowed Anti-Slavery Church, and is known as an active friend of Temperance, it is supposed to the extent of favoring the "Maine Law." We have, as is well known, a large population of Germans, whose ideal is lager-beer. They have saloons and public dance-gardens open on the Sabbath, producing wide-spread demoralization. A large portion of the Germans of this City are Republicans. But they were made to believe that these, their favorite amusements, would be interfered with should Mr. HOLDEN be elected; that the saloons and public gardens would be closed on the Sabbath, &c. They therefore worked and voted for his opponent by the hundreds. The Democratic candidate, on the other hand, is one of our oldest, most respected, and popular citizens, and, personally, no one regrets his election. He is one of the strongest Union men in Chicago, and supports the Administration in its war policy. You will observe, therefore, that there was abundant cause for the defeat of the Republican candidate. Either the manner in which, and the auspices under which, he was brought out, or the lager-beer and public-garden question alone, would have killed him.

The wounded, and the remains of the dead from the fatal field of Pittsburgh, have been arriving during the past week quite plentifully. Military funerals have been the order of the day. Yesterday, that of Capt. CARSON, Gen. GRANT's somewhat celebrated scout, was attended from the First Baptist Church. Dr. EVERTS delivered an address or sermon upon the occasion, and a military escort was furnished by Col. MULLIGAN from Camp Douglas. There was a large concourse present, and the services were very impressive. Capt. C. was, when the war broke out, a student in the law office of A. GARRISON, Esq., of this city.

There is a strong feeling abroad all over the West, in relation to the mismanagement—inviting a surprise—at Pittsburgh. Nothing will satisfy the mourning ones in thousands of homes—as well as the people generally—but a thorough investigation of the whole matter. Our people are willing to give up their sons and brothers, and fathers and husbands, if need be, to death on the battle-field—but not to be sacrificed by incompetency or mismanagement. There is a general feeling of distrust everywhere, since the unfortunate affair at Pittsburgh.

The rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas are still suffering from sickness, and the mortality list still increases. The number of deaths up to this morning is 231—with the hospitals still full of the sick. They have all the care and attention which are bestowed upon our own soldiers, but have never recovered from the terrible exposure to which they were subjected during the siege of Donelson, and after its capture.

In the Courts there is but little of public interest. Another Clerk in the Chicago Post-office, named RICHARD KLEMM, was arrested a few days since for purloining letters, a large number of which were found in his possession. He is held to bail in $5,000, in default of which he was committed to jail. The United States Court being now in session, he will not have to wait long before entering upon his ten years' imprisonment. A case involving real property, recently valued at $80,000, located in this City, was decided in the United States District Court last week. Judge DRUMMOND held that a deed with the name of the grantee in blank, which was filled in after the grantor's death, in accordance with a contract previously entered into by him, was valid.

A case of murder is set down for hearing in the Superior Court for to-morrow. It is that of FLOYD, killed in a recent row by a couple of Irishmen. The "conspiracy case," in which Ex-Alderman HARRIS figured, has been removed to the Circuit Court, by the accused, VOGELL and VAUGHN.

We have had almost daily rains thus far in the month of April, and fears are beginning to be entertained for the Spring wheat crop. The ground is saturated with water to an extent scarcely ever before known. The streams are all on a "rampage," and the prospects for getting in corn, oats, &c., is rather dubious just now.

The opening of the straits has created life and activity among our Lake men. You may soon look out for an avalanche of flour, pork, beef and grain upon the New-York market. There is not far from 20,000,000 bushels, reducing the flour, ready to start. Freights are quite reasonable, as an indication, at the opening of the season.

The ladies of this city are busily engaged in preparing and sending off hospital supplies for our wounded. No idea can be formed of the amount which has been sent from Chicago during the past six months—the contribution of our citizens and of the people of the Northwest. The world never saw the like of it in any war that ever occurred.

We have had the musical celebrities, GOTTSCHALK and PATTI, who gave four concerts to immense audiences last week. This week we have CHANFRAU and the "Octoroon" at MCVICKAR's Theatre. Chicago is becoming noted for its musical successes as well as for various other things.

The Spring business has opened most favorably. The wholesale trade was never so active and heavy. Currency is still abundant, and New-York Exchange nominal. The market quotations you get by telegraph.

The United States Corps of Engineers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Winter a Committee of officers of the two corps of the army, called the Engineers and Topographical Engineers, drew up a memorial to Congress in which was clearly set forth their opinion as to the policy of consolidating the two corps, in such a way as to give to *every* officer of each corps an additional step in promotion. They also, in view of the want of rank in many officers holding most responsible positions on the staffs of commanding Generals, proposed additional temporary rank during the war to Engineer officers.

The grievances and disabilities under which these two corps, the highest in the army, are now laboring, were most convincingly illustrated. The written approval and indorsement of Gen. MCCLELLAN accompanied the memorial. If the two corps *are* to be consolidated, upon which point, however, it is not proposed to touch, the bill proposed by the officers was, perhaps, in most particulars, calculated to lessen the evils complained of, and to make all the amends possible for the cases of injustice which *any* mode of constitution would involve. Every officer would have at least immediate promotion, even though subsequent rise must be slower than before. But Mr. WILSON has just reported to the Senate, from the Military Committee, a bill for consolidation, to "promote," as he says, "the efficiency of the corps." This bill omits entirely the provision for temporary war rank, and instead of promoting actually *lowers* many of the officers. Annexed is a schedule showing the plan of consolidation proposed by the Committee of officers, and the organization proposed by WILSON's bill.

	Proposed by Committee.	Wilson's Bill.
Brigadier-Generals	4	1
Colonels	8	4
Lieutenant-Colonels	16	8
Majors	24	16
Captains	24	24
First Lieutenants	18	24
Second Lieutenants	12	24

By an examination of the Army Register it will appear that most of the officers in both corps will not only not obtain additional rank by WILSON's bill, but will find themselves further from the top of their respective grades than they now are in their present corps; in other words, that the slowness of promotion now felt as one of the great drawbacks to the corps will be immediately aggravated by their union. Certainly this cannot be expected to "promote efficiency."

The views set forth in the memorial, and the law therein petitioned for, have been favorably noticed by several newspapers, but there is reason to fear that the bill brought in by Mr. WILSON is generally thought to be the one thus asked for, which is far from being the case. It is right that this point should be clearly understood, for if WILSON's bill becomes law, serious injury will be done, not only to individuals but to the public service.

X.

UNION REFUGEES FROM FLORIDA.

Meeting to Provide for their Relief—Report of the Committee—Organization.

At an adjourned meeting of the Committee in Aid of the Union Refugees from Florida, held a few days ago, at the Chamber of Commerce, WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., was called to the Chair, and WM. BARTON appointed Secretary.

The following statement and appeal to the citizens of New-York was prepared and ordered to be published in the daily papers:

To the Citizens of New-York:

The Committee for the relief of the loyal refugees from Jacksonville, Florida, appointed at a meeting of citizens, held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 19th instant, have inquired into the circumstances under which the persons referred to have arrived in New-York, and beg leave to present the case to their fellow-citizens as one which demands the most prompt and generous action.

The city of Jacksonville, on the eastern coast of Florida, twenty-five miles from the mouth of the St. John's River, was, prior to the outbreak of the present rebellion, the most active and important commercial port in East Florida. A large proportion of the citizens were men of Northern origin and determined adherents to the Federal cause, but overwhelmed by numbers, and awed into submission by the near presence of large bodies of rebel troops, during twelve terrible months they were constrained to hold their peace, and were stripped of large portions of their property by forced levies for the support of a cause which they heartily abhorred.

Early in the month of March the occupation of Fernandina by the Federal forces under Gen. SHERMAN put a new face upon the condition of things in Florida, and revived the existence of a widespread sentiment of loyalty throughout the eastern portion of the State, and such of the inhabitants as had taken a willing part in the Confederate cause were seized with immediate alarm and began to fly from their homes in fear of that just punishment which they had brought upon their rebellious heads. They did not, however, cease until the national gunboats and regiments were immediately upon them, to harass and persecute those Union-loving citizens who refused to fly with them, and chose rather to wait and welcome the power which was coming to put an end to the reign of terror, to reëstablish the authority of the United States on the soil of Florida, and to set up among them once more the time-honored flag which they in the darkest hours of the past year have cherished in their hearts as the only emblem of hope. Fernandina is only fifty miles distant, and its fall was the immediate signal for the removal of all the rebel families from Jacksonville, while, for the days that intervened before the entrance of the gunboats into St. John's River, the most inhuman threats were made, and the most barbarous cruelties practiced upon those who remained behind. A detachment of five hundred Confederate troops from Tallahassee, the headquarters of Gen. TRAPIER, joined by a guerrilla band of outlaws, whom the disorders of the times have let loose upon society, invaded the town, set fire to the principal public buildings, and to many dwellings and a large storehouse, and threatened to burn over their heads the houses of all who still persisted in awaiting the arrival of General SHERMAN, and to put men, women and children to indiscriminate slaughter. Fortunately for the trembling patriots, the guerrillas indulged in drunken orgies, which unfitted them for the full accomplishment of their barbarous intentions until the arrival of Gen. WRIGHT, with 1,500 Federal troops, a battery of artillery and four gunboats, cleared the whole region of every vestige of treason. Several hundred of the loyal citizens, who had for nearly thirty days been on guard in their houses, in deadly fear of assassination, came forth to welcome the deliverers, and to make manifest the allegiance from which they had never wavered. Gen. SHERMAN arrived at Jacksonville on the 20th, and immediately issued a proclamation, from which the following is an extract:

To the People of East Florida:

> "The troops of the United States have come among you to protect loyal citizens and their property from further molestation by the creatures of a rebel and usurped authority, and to enable you to resuscitate a Government which they have ruthlessly endeavored to destroy.
>
> All loyal people who return to or remain at their homes in the quiet pursuits of their lawful avocations, shall be protected in all their rights within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. The sole desire and intention of the Government is to maintain the integrity of the the Constitution and the laws, and to reclaim States which have revolted from their national allegiance, to the former prosperous and happy condition. * * *
>
> I earnestly recommend that in every city, town and precinct, you assemble in your primary capacity, that you there throw off that sham Government which has been forced upon you; swear true fidelity and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and organize your Government and elect your officers in the good old way of the past."

Encouraged by these promises of protection, and doubly assured by the immediate presence of the National General, the people of Jacksonville did assemble in their primary capacity, on the 20th of March, threw off the sham Government which had been imposed upon them, protested against every act and measure of the Confederate States, and of the so-called Convention of Florida, and declared their fidelity to Federal principles and to the Government of the United States. At an adjourned meeting held at the Court-house in Jacksonville, on the 24th of March, arrangements were projected for the reorganization of the State Government, under National auspices, and Monday, the 7th day of April, was fixed upon for the election of delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Jacksonville on the 10th.

On the morning before the day fixed for the election, Gen. HUNTER, who had been sent from Washington to supersede Gen. SHERMAN, took command of the Department of Florida, and immediately, without previous notice, ordered Gen. WRIGHT, who was in command at Jacksonville, to evacuate the city next morning. Gen. WRIGHT at once communicated to the principal citizens of the place, that the troops and the gunboats would abandon the place at 10 o'clock next morning, and offered to take away in the transports as many families as could be accommodated upon them, and at the same time assured them that, in his judgment, if they remained after taking part in the proceedings of the 20th and 24th of March, they would fall speedy victims to the brutal violence of the enemy.

Thus, in a moment, were the just hopes of the reviving patriots of Florida crushed, and thus did one General of the United States, without a word of explanation, revoke the assurances of protection and support which his predecessor a fortnight before, in the name of our Government, had publicly given, and on the strength of which the distressed inhabitants had relied and acted. Seeing no prospect but death before them, if they remained to await the return of the barbarous guerrillas, they took their lives in their hands and fled, leaving behind them everything which made life dear. Hundreds of loyal citizens have thus been driven from their homes, and thrown upon the charity of the people whose Government has been constrained, by some unexplained military necessity, thus suddenly to abandon them. Fifty of them, the objects for whose immediate relief this Committee was appointed, are now in New-York, and are literally without the means requisite to keep them alive until they can adapt themselves to their changed circumstances, and find a way to live, and others are expected shortly to arrive. Among them are some of the most excellent and refined citizens, with their wives and children, families who have passed their whole lives in Florida, and there enjoyed every comfort. They do not present themselves as objects of charity, and this Committee fully recognize their claims upon the people of New-York from higher motives than mere benevolence. For no other crime than faithful adherence to our Government in the hour of its greatest need, they have been stripped of everything but life, and landed in our streets actually needing bread. It is, of course, impossible for any of them to find a sustaining occupation without some delay, and, in the meantime, it behooves the citizens of New-York to make hospitable provision for them. The Mayor of the City, on Monday night, recommended the appropriation of $1,000 for their relief, which we hope will be made, and will be but the beginning of contributions from public and private sources, until a sufficient sum is realized for the temporary sustenance of the sufferers.

The Committee do not understand what military necessity required our Government to occupy the City of Jacksonville, and hold out liberal and voluntary promises of protection, and within twenty days afterward to evacuate it and abandon the citizens, who are flocking to their standard for protection. But we accept it as one of the irremediable exigencies of war. At the same time it is difficult to see how the United States can hope to revive the spirit of loyalty among the seceded States, if the flag is not kept waving wherever it is once planted in Southern territory; and if the assurance of protection to those invited to come under it are not sacredly kept.

On motion, R. R. GRAVES, Esq., was appointed Treasurer.

Subscriptions to the fund will be received by the Treasurer at his office, No. 74 Wall-street, or either of the following members of the Committee.

Moses Taylor, H. G. Stebbins, R. L. Cutting, Henry Hopkins, Joseph H. Choate, Samuel Blatchford, Edward Minturn, J. P. Giraud Foster, Francis S. Lathrop, Joseph Sampson, Walter Edwards, Jr., Wm. Barton, Shephard Gandy, Augustus C. Richards, R. R. Graves, R. J. Thorne, James M. Brown, Charles Dennis, Alfred Edwards, Wm. A. Booth, Wm. E. Dodge, J. J. Phelps, John S. Van Nostrand, James McBride, N. L. McCready, S. H. Rokenburgh, B. A. Mumford, Gen. Wm. Hall, M. H. Grinnell, E. E. Morgan, Marcus Hunter, Simeon Baldwin.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock.

WM. BARTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 23, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Concert Saloons—The Pretty Waiter Girl at Liberty.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Josephine Binley.—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The girl was brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, having been arrested at Canterbury Hall, under the provisions of the Concert Saloon bill, while passing lager-beer to a person in the saloon. Mr. Brady said it appeared to him that the statute was defective, and that they intended to test the constitutionality of the law. On consent of counsel, the case goes to the General Term for adjudication, and will be brought on at the next Term on the first Monday in May.

Meantime the petitioner is allowed to go on her parole.

Frank Byrne and James T. Brady for petitioner.

Power of the Board of Supervisors to Remit Taxes.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Clapp vs. Board of Supervisors.—This was the decision on a motion to discharge a writ of alternative *mandamus*, directing the defendants to show cause why they should consider the relator's petition for the remission of taxes.

The motion was made on the ground that, as the relator had not shown that he was sick or absent for six months during the time the Commissioners of Taxes are required to keep open the tax-books, the respondents had no authority to remit.

The motion was granted.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN passed sentence upon the following persons previously convicted:

James Garland, for attempt at burglary—House of Refuge.

Thos. Moran, for the same offence—State Prison 2 years.

Wm. Patten, for forgery in third degree—State Prison 3 years and 6 months.

Hannah Greenberg, for grand larceny—City Prison 60 days.

Patrick Connolly, for attempt at burglary—State Prison 2 years.

Leonard Flicker, for felonious assault—State Prison 2 years.

John Riordan, for grand larceny—State Prison 2 years.

Dominick Kane, for grand larceny—Penitentiary 2 years.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Schuyler et als.—See memoranda for counsel.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Balcom.

Fielden et al. vs. Casella et. als.—Demurrer to the second defence in the answer sustained with costs. But defendants may amend their answer on the usual terms.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Schuchardt et al. vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.; Chauncey vs. The Same; Allsop vs. The Same; Ilhns vs. The Same.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice BOSWORTH.

Fielden et al. vs. Luhens et al.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice BOSWORTH.

Savage vs. The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by ROBERTSON, Justice.

Case et al. vs. Banta.—Order appealed from reversed. The order to be settled on two days' notice to the defendant's attorney. Opinion by Justice MONELL.

O'Rourke vs. Hart.—Order and judgment appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice MONELL.

Bartlett et al. vs. Robertson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice MONELL.

Geary vs. Page et. al.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice MONELL.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Coghlan vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.—Case and amendments settled—left at the Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Mills vs. Brinley.—Motion granted.

Glaty vs. Hartman.—Motion to place cause on short calendar granted.

Westervelt vs. Westervelt.—Application denied.

Shults vs. Fertner.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Fischer vs. Cooper.—Motion granted; defendant not allowed to join in commission, as asked.

Baldwin vs. Miller.—Motion granted conditionally. See opinion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 26, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	94⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94⅝
22,000	do	94⅝
3,000	U.S.6s,1 y'r Cert.	98⅛
1,000	Ohio State 6s '60..	100
1,000	Ill. Cou. B. '62....	90
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '77	90
10,000	Ill. War Loan....	89
24,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	55⅛
5,000	do.........b60	55⅛
3,000	Mo. State 6s........	49⅝
5,000	do	49⅝
5,000	do.........b30	49⅝
5,000	do.........b10	49⅝
2,000	do.........s10	49⅛
15,000	do	49⅛
10,000	do.........s60	49⅛
2,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H.& St. J. R.	60⅛
2,000	Min. St. 8 ℘ c. B.	89½
1,000	Brook. C. W. L..	100½
1,000	do	101
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s....	103
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s,'76.	103½
4,000	Erie R.3d M.B.'83	93½
1,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	84
1,000	B. N.Y.&E.1st M.	83½
2,000	M. Ct. 8 ℘ c.B.old	98½
3,000	M.C.8p.c.1st m.S. F. C. Bonds....	100
2,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	91¾
2,000	do	91½
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st m..	80
2,500	Tol. & W. 2d m..	50⅛
5,000	do	50¼
1,000	Gal.& Chic.1st m.	100
3,000	Cleve.& T.S.F.B.	86¾
10	Irving Bank........	69
10	Marine Bank.......	100
104,000	Amer. Gold......	101⅝
50,000	do.......s10.	101⅝
100,000	do.........s6.0	101½
280	Panama Railroad..	123½
20	do	123¼
106	do.........b60.	123½
231	Pac. Ml. S'p Co....	105
100	do.........s60.	104⅛
100	do.........s60.	104⅜
50	do.........s30.	104⅜
350	N. Y. Cen. R....s60	82⅞
520	do	83
50	do.........s&wk	83
50	do.........s10	83
50	do.........s30	83
300	Erie Railway.......	36⅜
50	do.........b10	36¾
100	do.........s1	36⅜
200	do.........s60	36⅝
150	Erie R. Pref....b30	61⅝
124	do	61⅜
100	do.........s30	61⅜
250	do	61⅜
65	Harlem Railroad...	12½
150	Mich. Central R....b30	53⅞
10	M. So. & N. I. G.Sk.	44⅛
50	Ill. Central R. S....	58
100	do.........s10	58
200	do	58½
50	do.........s10	58⅜
75	do.........b60	58⅛
100	do.........b30	58⅜
400	do.........s60	58
100	Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	17¼
11	C.,C. & Cin. R. R...	112
50	Gal. & Chi. R......	67
50	Cleve. & Tol. R..b30	41½
100	do.........s30	41
700	do	41¼
200	do.........s60	41
450	do	41½
400	do.........b30	41⅜
100	do.........s30	41¼
10	C. & R. I. R	53¾
100	do.........b30	54
100	do	53⅞
25	C., B. & Q. R.....	61¾
75	do	61½
10	M. &. P.Du C.1st p.	79¼
200	Del., L. & W. R...	82

SECOND BOARD.

$45,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg	94⅛
2,000	do	94⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou	94¾
20,000	U. S. 6s 1 year C.	98⅛
5,000	Tre. 7 3-10 p.c. N.	100⅛
2,000	Cle.&Tol.S.F.Bs.	86¾
11,000	C.,B.&Q.R.8p.c.b	99
10,000	Mich.So. S.F.Bs.	91⅛
1,000	M. C. 8 p.c.1st M. S.F. Conv.Bonds.	100
5	Erie Railway.......	36⅛
300	do	36¼
100	do.........b30	36¾
100	Erie R. Pref....b30	61⅝
75	Pac. M. S. Co.....	106⅛
100	do.........s30	105
50	do	106
50	do.........s15.	105
50	do.........s60.	105
50	do.........s30.	105⅛
400	N. Y. Cent. R......	83
55	Chi. & Rock Is. R..	54
5	Hud.Riv.R.........	35¼
50	Mich. Central R....	53⅞
100	Panama Railroad..	123½
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scp..s30	58⅛
1000	Cleve. & Tol. R....	41¼

SATURDAY, April 26—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day opened with a dull feeling, and at slightly easier prices on Governments and on the Railway list, until the Western Shares were reached, when a firm demand was shown for Illinois Central and Cleveland and Toledo. The transactions in the latter were again very heavy, and so continued on the Street and at the Second Board, owing to the reopening of the transfers. The price gradually, but surely advanced to 41¾ ℘ cent., at which 1,000 Shares were taken at the Second Board. There was a further rise of [illegible] cent. on Pacific Mail, somewhat unexpected, not only to the *Shorts* in the Stock, but even to the leading *Bulls*. A fresh demand appears to have come into the Street suddenly, and without limit as to price. The sellers against the rise attempted to check the movement in the afternoon by offers at 105, seller 30@60 days, but at the same moment cash buyers were taking the stock at 106 ℘ cent. There is an improved demand for Panama, at 123½ ℘ cent. At the Second Board Governments were in better demand at 94⅛ for the coupons of 1881, and 94¼@⅜ do the registered. Some of the Railway Mortgages were a fraction lower than yesterday.

Late in the afternoon the General Market left off firm: Governments, 94⅛@⅜; Central, 83@83⅛, large sales at 83⅛, on short options to the buyer; Toledo, 41⅞@42 ℘ cent.; Gold, 101⅛@101⅜ ℘ cent.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	93	Irving	68
America	103	Metropolitan	98¼
Merchants' Ex.	80	People's	88
Seventh Ward	115	Shoe and Leather	97
State of New-York	83	Corn Exchange	90⅛
Commerce	88	Continental	86
Com. Scrip Stock	85	Marine	100
Ocean	69	Imp. & Traders'	96
American Exchange	90	Park	102
Bank of N. America	93	Man. & Merchants'	79
Hanover	78		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	N. Ind. Gosh. L.	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103¼	Mich. S.&N.I. s.f.	91¾
Erie thirds, '83	93	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	45
Erie fourths, '80	86	Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	86
Erie fifths, '88	84	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, 7 ℘ c.	92
B., N.Y.&E. firsts, '77	83½	T. H. & Alt. lsts 8 ℘ c. '70	60
Hudson firsts, '69	105	Chi. & N. W. firsts	44
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	99½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	103
Hudson thirds, '75	84	L. E. & Wabash firsts	89
Hudson convert., '67	79	L. E. & Wabash seconds	50½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101½	L. E. & W. Int. Bonds	30
Harlem seconds, '64	93	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	89½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	98	Gal. & Chicago firsts	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	99½	Gal. & Chicago seconds	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. firsts	98½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	97½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	93½	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	86½

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $2,260,074, including $142,000 for Customs; payments, $2,515,469; balance, this afternoon, $12,342,752. Included in the receipts are $1,280,000 in deposits on 5 ℘ cent. interest.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 48 bbls. Ashes, 12,613 bbls. Flour, 379 bbls. and 1,762 bags Corn Meal, 188 bushels Wheat, 95 bushels Corn, 1,335 bushels Rye, 108 bushels Barley, 1,128 bushels Oats, 1,750 bushels Malt, 6,232 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,062 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 80 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 264 bbls., including 192 bbls. Pots, and 72 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in more demand, at prices ranging from 16c.@17½c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in request, at 29½c.@29¾c. for Middling, ℘ lb. Sales 800 bales.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 200 bags Laguayra, and 100 bags Rio, on terms not ascertained.

EARTHENWARE—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal descriptions, but at rather low prices generally.

Exports from Liverpool to the United States, Jan. 1 to April.

To	1861.	1862.
New-York, pkgs	6,185	9,471
Boston, pkgs	3,077	1,993
Philadelphia, pkgs	3,328	2,031
Baltimore, pkgs	340	251
Grand total pkgs	12,930	13,746

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are inactive at former prices. Smoked Herring are in more demand at 10c.@22c. for Scaled, and 12c.@14c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FRUIT—A moderate demand exists for the principal kinds, at essentially unaltered rates. Layer Raisins, $3 30@$3 35; Bunch Raisins, $3 12½@$3 15 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, to-day, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been made since our last of 9,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 75@$4 90; inferior to choice extra State at $5 05@$5 25, chiefly $5 10@$5 15; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 70@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 05@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop extra Southern Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 40 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 75	@$4 90
Extra State	5 05	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@ 5 90
Inferior extra Ohio	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 25	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in less demand, yet is quoted steady. Sales 870 bbls., at $5 20@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is rather quiet, including extra at $5 05@$6 40 ℘ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at $3 05@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, to-day, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, and $3 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy to-day. The available supply is light; sales have been confined to small lots, including White Western at $1 38, Western Winter at $1 30, Milwaukee Club at $1 20, very choice Amber State, (Winter,) at $1 35, and Red State at $1 23, ℘ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; the inquiry is limited; sales 34,500 bush. at 56c.@58c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 56½c.@58c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canadian, at 38c.@39½c.; Western, at 38c.@40c.; State, at 40c.@41c., ℘ bushel. Rye is salable and steady at 79c.@82c., from dock and delivered, ℘ bushel; sales 2,700 bushels. Barley continues quiet, at prices ranging from 70c.@95c. for California, State, Western and Canadian, ℘ bushel. 4,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request to-day, at 60c.@75c., chiefly within the range, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at unaltered rates, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—Continues dull, and nominal in price.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been moderate, during the past week; prices have generally declined slightly. Week's receipts, 23,656 Hides; sales 28,100 Hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 2,500 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., part 22½c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Buenos-Ayres Kips, 8 lbs., on private terms; 5,000 Orinoco, 21lbs.@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Aspinwall, 18 lbs., on private terms; 2,350 Maranham, dry salted, 25 lbs., 16½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,490 Savanilla, dry salted, 25 lbs., 15c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 250 Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., on private terms; 6,700 wet salted California, 50 lbs., 11c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,000 Washington slaughter, 80 lbs., on private terms; 3,400 City slaughter, 75 lbs., 7c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 210,800 dry Hides, 13,700 wet salted Hides, and 650 bales East India Hides.

IRON—A moderate business has been transacted in Scotch Pig at $23 50@$24 50, and No. 1 American Anthracite Pig at $22 ℘ ton, 6 months' credit. Mr. POPE, in his circular of Wednesday, says: "A most extensive and general movement in Irons is expected by many, in consequence of the stimulus the manufacturers in that metal must receive from the universal change about to take place in the navies and fortifications of all nations. New navies entirely of iron are to be created, and iron fortifications to be substituted for stone; the movement being simultaneous, the effect in its stimulus on Iron will be the greater. Already in England prices have advanced in consequence, and in the United States the contracts about being closed, or closed, are very extensive. Prices of Irons will have advanced by September next, it is estimated by competent judges, at least 20 ℘ cent. *Scrap Iron*—Sales have been few, but speculators have bought in the article as high as $32 cash. The yards hold the best selected at $32@$35, cash, delivered to vessel. *Old Rails*—The transactions for the month have been large, and the demand continues active; holders are now generally at $25@$26 and $27, cash. The stocks and offerings of good Rails are unusually light. *Blooms*—Active inquiry and considerable transactions; prices are much stiffer, and the tendency is to advance quotations. Best Northern, $40@$47 50; common, $35@$37 50 ℘ ton. *Bar Irons*—Common English, ex store, held at $55, 6 mos.; best English, $65. Bar Iron in Liverpool: Common, £5 10s.; Staffordshire, £6 7s.; Bagnals, £7 7s.@£7 10s.; Hoops, £7 7s.@£7 17s. The Trade are now sending large orders to England for Bar Irons; and the English manufacturers at latest dates were preparing to send hither consignments, their confidence in American affairs being revived. *Rails*—American, with a good demand, are selling from $40@$45, as ℘ point of delivery. Common English neglected at $42 50@$45, cash. The demand continues to centre on the American Rails. Welsh, at works f. o. b., £5@£5 5s. Staffordshire, in Liverpool, £6 15s." Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 1,500 tons American Pig, at $22 for No. 1 Anthracite; $21 for No. 2 do., and $20 for Forge, ℘ ton, 6 months' credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 15 ℘ 1,000.

LEAD—Is quiet, yet quoted firm. Stock of foreign Pig, about 3,700 tons.

LEATHER—The business of the week in this line Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "In the general features of the market for Hemlock Sole there has been no marked change since our last report. A few large operators have been in the market, buying on a moderate scale at prices a shade lower than the quotation of last week, but the aggregate of the business done is small. We do not alter our outside quotations, for while many parties are willing sellers at a slight concession, a few houses refuse to sell a prime article at them. From the tanneries the receipts have been light for the season, and not equal to the sales. Great diversity of opinion prevails among the different members of the trade, some urging that prices and business in both Hides and Leather will soon improve, others see no cause for any speedy change in either, and a few seem to think that business will remain languid throughout the season, and that prices will greatly decline. In Oak Sole and other descriptions we have no change to report, a languid demand at nominal prices prevailing." Week's receipts of Sole, 27,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 630 hhds., &c., including Porto Rico, at 38c.@39c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.@29c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, to-day, including Common Resin, at $7 75 ℘ 310 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine, at $1 40@$1 42½ ℘ gallon.

OILS—The principal demand has been for Crude Whale, 1,400 bbls. of which were sold, at 48c. ℘ gallon. Other kinds unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, and prices are depressed to-day. Sales 600 bbls., at $12 25@$12 37½, chiefly at $12 25 for Mess; $12 25@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 37½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for at 5½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in fair request at steady prices. Sales 650 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ℘ lb. Lard continues in good demand, at buoyant prices. Sales 1,650 tierces and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c., and small lots of very choice at 8½c. ℘ lb. Beef is in more request, at steady rates; sales since our last, 750 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 75 for plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $16 75@$17 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand to-day, at 9c.@14c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese is salable and buoyant, at 6½c.@8½c., ℘ lb.

SALT—Has been inactive at previous quotations.

SALTPETRE—Ranges, in price, from 11c.@12c., according to quality, ℘ lb., but the demand is limited.

SEEDS—Have been less sought after, including Clover, at 7½c.@8½c. ℘ lb.; Rough Flax at $2@$2 25; Timothy at $1 75@$2, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 10 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been quiet, sales having been confined to 52 bales Sisal on private terms. Medium and heavy Goat have been in light supply and fair demand. The *Acme*, from Vera Cruz, arrived during the week with 393 bales, most of which are said to be poisoned, a new feature in the Skins from that port, but one which will doubtless meet the approval of both importers and manufacturers. The only sales reported are 41 bales heavy Matamoras, *vid* Nassau, and 22 bales Payta, on private terms.

SPICES—Are in moderate request, and are very stiffly held. Sales, 2,000 mats Cassia, at 35c.; 10 bales Cloves, at 21c., and 50 bags Pimento, at 12½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Sales 1,200 hhds., including Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ℘ lb., the market closing firmly.

SPICES—Are in limited request, but are very stiffly held.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Is somewhat brisker, and is very firm; sales since our last, 168 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@14½c., 68 cases Seed Leaf at 7½c.@10c., and 350 bales Cuba on private terms, ℘ lb.

TIN—Has been sparingly purchased at former prices. Estimated stock of Block, 34,000 slabs, including 9,000 slabs Banca and 24,500 slabs Straits; also 80 tons English in New-York and Boston.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 1,400 bbls., in lots, at 23¼c.@23½c., mainly at 23c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Medium and fine grades of Fleece have been more freely offered and purchased, during the past week, at rather easier prices; sales include 85,000 lbs. Medium and Fine (chiefly Fine) Domestic Fleece at 45c.@47c., 20,000 lbs. California on private terms, 40 bales Cape at 26c., and 191 bales other foreign on private terms, ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—Engagements, to-day, were moderate, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d. ℘ bushel; Corn, 6½d.@7d. ℘ bush.; Beef, 4s. ℘ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Oil, 27s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Oil, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℘ tc.; Hops, ½d. ℘ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.; Lard Oil, 22s. 6d.; and Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℘ ton; Tobacco, 20s. ℘ hhd. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Bremen brig, 240 tons, to Rio Janeiro, at $450; a brig, 411 tons, three to six months' coasting voyage, $1,200 ℘ month; a British schooner, 125 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,450; a British brig, 194 tons, to the Windward, 70c.; a British schooner, 90 tons, to the Windward and back, $800; a British brig, 115 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,450; a schooner, 93 tons, to St. Thomas, St. Barts and back, $400 ℘ month; a brig, 248 tons, to St. Jago and back, $2,100; a British schooner, 149 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,600; ship *Indiana*, 607 tons, to Melbourne; ship *Susan Fearing*, 1,050 tons, to San Francisco; a British bark to Rio Janeira; a brig, 199 tons, to Cadiz, on terms not made public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 16
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	April 16
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 17
America	Liverpool	Boston	April 19
British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	April 23
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	April 23
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 24
China	Liverpool	New-York	April 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 30
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	May 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at........5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 74 West 26th-st., where last employed.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced nurse, fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to a boarding lady; is very willing to go to the country. Call at No. 173 East 34th-st.; reference given.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, who has lived in the above capacity for several years; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 83 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A family declining housekeeping from the 1st of May next, desire to obtain a situation for their upper servant; she is an English girl, of pleasing address, a perfect waitress, and capable of doing light chamberwork well. Apply for two days at No. 22 East 33d-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, 29 years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and a cheerful companion. Address S. S. C., Box No. 1,503 New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—AN A NO. 1 BOOKKEEPer wishes a situation, either in an Importing, Commission or Jobbing House. Best of City references given. Address W. G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as clerk or salesman, in a dry goods, fancy trade, or grocery house; has had some experience; moderate salary, with prospect of promotion, preferred; can give the best of references as to ability, honesty, &c. Address Box No. 259 Pittsfield Post-Office, Massachusetts.

AS FARMER, &c.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, with a small family, who understands gardening and the culture of grapes, who is perfectly able to superintend a country seat, or a farm, possessing the necessary tools to make all needful repairs, and who can furnish the best of references, wishes a suitable situation for one or more years. Direct, for three days, I. R. S., Farmer and Gardener, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A German single man, who thoroughly understands his business, in all its branches, greenhouse, graperies, ornamental, &c.; can produce the best of testimonials from his last employer. Call on or address J. K., 67 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses. HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"MY SHEEP HEAR MY VOICE, BUT who hath believed our report, that the man of sin (not the Pope, nor Louis Napoleon) sitteth in the temple of God." 2d Thessalonians, ii chap., 3d, 4th and 5th verse. "What is the temple of God?" See 2d Corinthians, vi chap., 16th verse. Now see 1st John, iv. chap. first four verses, note the 4th verse, and 2d Corinthians, xiii chap., 5th and 6th verses.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinée Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, THIS MORNING, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*. At 7½ P. M. will discourse on *The Sources of Human Knowledge.*

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation in a school or family, to teach English and French; speaking the latter fluently; highest reference given. Address EDUCATION, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LAdy, a situation as teacher in a school or family. Can furnish references and piano. Apply, until the 1st of May, at No. 248 West 35th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.
Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 84 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WOODBRIDGE & KEECH.
NO. 333 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH-ST.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER GARMENTS FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
A great variety at popular prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

AT MACY'S,
SPECIALTIES!!!!
R. H. MACY
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., (two doors below 14th-st.)
Will open MONDAY MORNING, April 28,
SPECIALTIES!
In addition to our splendid stock of
PLAIN AND FANCY HAT RIBBONS.
100 cartoons of all the desirable shades of
BLUE, GREEN, AZULINE, FUSCHIA, &c.,
in wide and narrow ribbons.
100 cartoons splendid quality
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s. and 4s. a yard.
SPECIALTIES!!
In addition to our usual stock of EMBROIDERIES, we will open
1,000 INFANTS' EMBROIDERED DRESSES,
From $1 to $10.
1,000 INFANTS' NEEDLE-WORKED FROCK BODIES,
From 3s. to $3,
From Auction, very cheap.
3,000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS, (new shape,) 2s.
2,000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS, (new shape,) 2s. 6d.
2,000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS, (new shape,) 3s.
Full stock of fine CAMBRIC BANDS, (NEEDLE-WORKED.)
NEEDLE-WORKED CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS.
INSERTINGS, EDGINGS, &c., &c., very low.
A FINE LINE OF LADIES' EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, TUCKED and HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS at very low prices.
SPECIALTIES!!!
Closing of all our REAL PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS, PUSCHER LACE SHAWLS, PUSCHER LACE CENTRES, PUSCHER LACE FLOUNCINGS, at less than half the cost of importation!!
Also a fine stock of THREAD AND PUSCHER LACE VEILS, PELERINE CAPES, BARBES, COIFFURES, POINT LACE COLLARS, &c., &c., at very low prices.
SPECIALTIES!!!
Received by the last STEAMER from EUROPE, every shade fine GRENADINE VEILS, GRENADINES, TISSUES and VEIL BAREGES.
Ladies will find our stock FULL of the most DESIRABLE goods in the market, in every department, at VERY LOW PRICES!!
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

KID, CALF, DOG, BUCK, SILK AND THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
A large and splendid variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

A CARD.
Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.
This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of
SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

MEN'S FRENCH COTTON HALF HOSE,
WHITE, BROWN AND BROWN MIXED,
Made without seams and beautiful goods,
A large variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
NOW OPEN,
ALL THE NOVELTIES IN DESIGN AND FAB
INTRODUCED THIS SEASON.
Also, a large assortment of
ENGLISH MELTON WALKING SACQUES,
IN REAL DRABS AND MODES, now so fashionable,
at $3, $4 and $5 each.
Also, a superb assortment of SILK GARMENTS, made up in LYONS TAFFETA, GROS D'RHINES, ARMOUR, &c., &c., at very low prices.
W. K. PEYTON,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.,

COTTON, SILK AND FINE
MERINO HOSIERY,
Many styles peculiar to this house.
Excellent goods at popular prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL SALE.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
I have just purchased the entire balance of an importer's stock of BLACK SILKS, for cash, at a large discount, and will offer on MONDAY some SPECIAL BARGAINS. We have all widths, from 22 to 36 inches wide, from 62½ cents up.
LADIES will please note the above, and call before purchasing elsewhere.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, (near Houston-st.)

FANCY FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS,
FOR
BASE BALL AND CRICKET PLAYERS,
Always on hand and made to order by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 EIGHTH-AV., is opening daily from auction and importers, new Dress Goods, new Prints, new Cloaks, new Shawls, new Carpets, new Oil-Cloths, new Window Shades, all at low prices.

CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES AND STOCKS,
NEW GOODS JUST OPENED,
A large variety at moderate prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

INDIA SHAWLS.—J. RUSSELL, (FORMERLY of Calcutta, India,) preparatory to going to Europe for his Fall stock of India Shawls, will sell the balance of his stock on hand at very low prices, at No. 232 Wooster-st., second door below Amity-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on the first Wednesday of May next.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.
This Seminary (formerly Miss Adrain's) commences its third and Summer term, on MONDAY, April 28.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For particulars apply at the St. Julien Hotel, No. 3 Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—On the 1st of May the well known French Boarding-school of Mr. LESPINASSE will be removed from New-York to Fort Washington. Circulars may be had at the institution, No. 119 Clinton-place, New-York.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—THE SCHOOL is near the City, a very healthy and beautiful location; the teacher has had many years' experience; two vacancies only; ages between 8 and 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. S., Box No. 159 New-York City Post-office.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN. —Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. [illegible] 5th-av., corner 23d-st., where the Principal can be seen daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Doctors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY, Bloomfield, New-Jersey.—A boarding and day school. The Summer Term commences April 21. Special attention will be given to French. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss N. J. HARRISON.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN. —Summer Term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $160 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, Tuition, $120 per year. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TO BANKS.—AN EXPERIENCED BANK BOOKkeeper wishes to employ his spare evenings in looking up old differences and errors in individual ledgers. Address ACCURACY, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
By A. JOURNEAY.
HOTEL FURNITURE AND FIXTURES,
at South American Hotel.
No. 38 East Houston-st.,
between Crosby and Mulberry-sts.

Will sell on TUESDAY, 29th April, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the furniture and fixtures in said hotel, consisting of parlor suites, dining-tables, bedroom furniture, &c., restaurant furniture, tables, chinaware, glassware, cutlery and silverware, bar and oyster counters and fixtures, kitchen utensils, and furniture of a substantial and varied description. Sale positive, and all articles to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On MONDAY, April 28,
at 10½ o'clock,
At No. 151 West 13th-st.,

Comprising velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber suites, mirrors, beds, bedding, china, glass ware, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash.
Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 103 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., all the handsome furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, centre tables, etageres, curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, book cases, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, mahogany sofas and chairs, wardrobes, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, chandeliers and gas fixtures, china and glassware, clocks, &c., &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THE CONTENTS OF A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 43 Walker-st., the entire fixtures of a first-class restaurant, consisting in part of marble-top tables, dining-chairs, sofas and chairs, large mirrors, chandeliers and brackets, casters, china, crockery and glassware, table linen, spoons, forks, knives, &c., oil-cloths, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses and bedding, mahogany cash-desk, segar-case, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Steam table, copper pans and urns, large upright tubular boiler, black walnut marble-top counter, and bar fixtures. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 39 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pier mirrors, oak extension dining-table, oak dining-chairs and sofa, mahogany secretary and book-case, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads; Brussels, ingrain and stair-carpets; chandeliers, curtains, glass and china ware, &c., &c., &c., together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

D. BURKE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, 28TH INST., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 207 West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the rich household furniture in said house, viz.: Parlor suites, rocking and other chairs, centre and card-tables, pier and mantel mirrors, French musical clock, dining and tea-tables, paintings and engravings, book-cases, mahogany bedsteads, Brussels carpets, mattresses, together with a general assortment of kitchen, bed and dining-room furniture.

UNRESERVED SALE OF A TRUSS BUSINESS.—On TUESDAY, 29th inst., will be sold at No. 182 Broadway, the whole stock in trade of the firm of KINNE & PHILLIPS, consisting of trusses, supporters, screw-press, show-cases, office furniture, &c. Also, a handsome iron bedstead. Sale at 12 o'clock precisely.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 142 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, (now Brooklyn;) is in first-rate order, rooms and hall handsomely papered; contains nine rooms, beside closets and pantries, marble mantels in first and second stories, grates, folding doors, gas and gas fixtures, Ridgewood water, range in kitchen, and good cellar, iron railing in front, grass plot, &c. Will be sold cheap. Apply immediately to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

$2.400 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY and attic cottage house and lot, 8 rooms, finely laid out in a beautiful location; $400 cash, the balance $200 per year. Also, a two-story brick store and dwelling on 5th-av., price $1,800; terms the same. Apply at the office of D. C. DANIELS, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—The first-class brown stone front dwelling-house No. 84 Second-place, Brooklyn; 25 feet wide, with water and all modern improvements, in good order, on very favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to A. J. WILLS, at the Home Insurance Office, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—IN 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—a handsome first-class four-story house, with all modern improvements.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 272 EAST BROADWAY FOR SALE—Three-story and attic brick house, 20 feet 6 inches wide, with modern improvements. Lot in fee. Price $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 39th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A FINE country residence fully furnished, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from 26th-st., New-York, one mile from depôt, a large double house, with verandah, commanding a fine view, warmed by furnace; pure spring water carried through the whole building; greenhouse, stables and carriage-house, ice-house filled, fine vegetable garden planted, every variety of choice fruits and flowers and fine shade-trees; in fact, everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family, accustomed to the luxuries of City life; or would be let for a term of years without furniture. Address, previous to May 1, J. O. TOWNER, Towners, Putnam County, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN RYE, Westchester County. 1½ miles from depôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c.; all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOS. C. PURDY, on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, Long Island, including garden, barn, stables, ice-house, &c. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 29 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.
D. R. FLOYD JONES.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, house and grounds; a very desirable location; fine shade trees, &c., &c.; good fruit; easy of access; near the healthy village of Glen Cove, Long Island; terms easy. Apply to W. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE brown-stone front house, No. 56 East 37th-st., for five or six months from May 1, completely furnished, and will be rented low. Inquire on the premises, or address A. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON TO BE LET—Furnished; situation is fine, and close to the City and depôt. Rent for a year, to a small, careful family, $1,000; or would be let to such a party for the season. Apply at No. 77 Murray-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURnished house at Whitestone Point, L. I. Apply on the premises or to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

FARMS.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A FARM IN New-Jersey, seven miles from the ferry, on one of the best turnpikes in the State, containing 36 acres of valuable land for gardening, 4 acres of strawberries under cultivation, plenty of fruit, apples, pears, cherries, &c., will be let with or without stock and utensils, consisting of one pair horses, three cows, four wagons, hot-bed sash, strawberry and market baskets, plows, harrows, and all the utensils necessary for gardening. A good house, barn and carriage house, 1½ miles from a railroad station. Apply soon, as it will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the lumber yard corner of Newark and Washington sts., Hoboken, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—A SMALL FURNISHED cottage, in a pleasant, healthy location, a short distance from the City; not over one hour's ride from Wall-st. Address, stating rent, &c., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.—A LADY, WHO wishes to travel on the Continent, would like to join a respectable party, in which there are ladies; wishes, if possible, to visit England as well; the best of reference will be given and required. Address, stating where an interview can be had, B. B., Box No. 1,274 Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 98 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.
Possession may be had immediately.
N. B.—$15 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW model English basement houses Nos. 291½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water to 4th stories; bathing-rooms, water-closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stairways, mirrors, &c.; will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply for further particulars to JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 263 West 19th-st.

TO LET—AT A VERY REDUCED RENT, THE new, genteel 3-story brick house, in complete order, having handsome chandeliers, &c., as well as all the modern improvements, No. 162 Waverley-place, a few doors west of 6th-av., convenient to cars and omnibuses. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the IXth Ward, consisting of six rooms, with water and gas; it has a large yard, and its location is unexceptionable; rent, $250. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

TO LET—NO. 16 WEST 54TH-STREET.—HOUSE very desirable; brown front; location unsurpassed, 8 doors from 5th-av., convenient to 6th-av. cars, and so near the great Central Park that City conveniences are most happily blended with rural joys and country air. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 21 Abingdon-square.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 9 East 27th-st.: the location is central and convenient, being only a few doors from 5th-av. and but a short distance from the Fifth-av. and Albemarle Hotels and the Broadway, 5th-av. and Madison-av. line of stages. The house is in perfect order, and to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 WEST 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to responsible tenant; the location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or to J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high-stoop, court-yard in front, and with all modern improvements; to be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR NEW MODern three-story houses on Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; have ranges, wash-tubs, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Rent only $400 each. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st., New-York, or at the houses.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, the two-story brick house, high basement, under-cellar and good yard, No. 6 Barrow-st. Also, store, back room and back basement, and use of front cellar, No. 734 8th-av., between 50th and 51st sts. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 38 Washington-square.

TO LET—VERY LOW—THE ELEGANT NEW store, 25 by 85 feet, high ceilings, and full length French plate glass windows, No. 99 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. A very desirable business location. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 68 WEST BALtic-st., Brooklyn, full size, three stories, high stoop, Philadelphia brick front; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, etc., in first-rate order; possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FINE OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE OFFICES on the second loft fronting on Broadway, together or separate; also, a few offices in the third loft, or the entire loft; also, a fine basement, 60 feet deep. No. 339 Broadway. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 100 East 19th-st., with modern improvements, mirrors, chandeliers, &c. For terms and admission to premises, apply to THOMAS VERNON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN STONE House with modern improvements, No. 322 Henry-st., Brooklyn: good neighborhood. Inquire of Mr. ANDERSON, No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, New-York. Rent only $450.

TO RENT, LOW, OFFICES AND ROOMS for business purposes, at No. 298 Broadway, near Duane-st. Also, at No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. Good light and best of locations. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES, CONVENIENT apartments (water, &c.,) in new houses on 3d-av., corner 63d-st., and 3d-av., between 117th and 118th sts. Rents from $7 to $9 per month. Apply on the premises at Harlem, from 1 to 3, and at Yorkville, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 200 EAST 9th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 82 Beekman-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; three-story high stoop; will be put in order. Rent, unfurnished, $500, including board for one gentleman.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS ON FIRST FLOOR, front basement and two front attic rooms, gas and fixtures; two meters; large yard, and under-cellar. Rent, $300. Apply at No. 12 Macdougal-st. To be seen between 10 and 12.

OFFICE TO LET AT HALF-PRICE.—A well-lighted front and back office, one door from Wall-st., handsomely frescoed, commanding full view of Wall-st. from Broad to William. Apply at No. 4 Broad-st., Room No. 7.

TO LET—RENT $350—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 333 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Has water and gas with fixtures. Apply to J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER,
TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER OR LOWER PART OF house No. 55 Perry-st.: it is an unusually pleasant location, has gas and water, a large yard, and is convenient to both stages and cars; rent moderate.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop, No. 291 West 24th-st., 25x30, well lighted, with six-horse power engine.

TO LET—A HOUSE, NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, near Union-square; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of C. LEWIS, No. 38 East 15th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Reade-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND PREMISES NO. 227 West 34th-st., rent $800. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—A GOOD CORNER STORE, NO. 32 8th-av.; suitable for almost any kind of business. Inquire of JOHN ROSS, No. 48 8th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 477 3d-av.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—BRICK HOUSE NO. 182 WEST 22D-ST., 3 story and basement, 14 rooms. Rent $500.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES NO. 394 Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, 61 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1862, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.
W. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 506 Pearl-st.

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UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. BONDS,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
6 PER CENT ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
ORDNANCE CLAIMS,
NAVY AGENTS' CLAIMS,
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON,
Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College.
Valentine Mott, M. D.,
John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
John Torrey, M. D.,
Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEfence Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates signed by John Ferguson for First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies surrendered, are notified that the undersigned will, on and after TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., be ready to issue the new securities called for in said certificates on the surrender thereof. The first mortgaged debt of the reorganized Company of $5,250,000, is payable half-yearly and divided into six equal monthly series: the interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c., &c. To equalize the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered. J. F. D. LANIER.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.

The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank was declared, payable on the first day of May prox.
The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1 ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid at No. 25 William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought-iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40 inches diameter, with 16 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

GAME BAGS.—A JOB LOT OF FRENCH GAME-bags wanted, for cash. Address Lock-Box No. 543 Cincinnati Post-office.

SHIPPING.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA. Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

[illegible]

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May [illegible]
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
[illegible]
E. CUNARD, [illegible]

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c. PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class $160
Third-class 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY, May 3.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, May 10.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, May 17,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin .... $95@$135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin .... $30@$50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after MONDAY, March 31, all the trains will run into depôt of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time-Table for the present as heretofore.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM FLUSHING.
6:45, 9, 10:30 A. M.	6:30, 8, 10 A. M.
1, 4, 6 P. M.	1, 3, 5 P. M.

Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.

Stages connect at Flushing for Whitestone; also, to Bayside, Little Neck and Manhasset.

N. B.—Freight is now received at James-slip Ferry until 12 M. for 1 o'clock train, and until 5 P. M. for 6 o'clock train.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York, from foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

On and after May 1, the AURORA will leave from the covered pier foot of Murray-st.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passengers depôt, James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons. At 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 6 P. M. for Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR KEYPORT—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Robinson-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7¼ A. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th avs.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
GREAT VARIETY AND NOVELTY.
PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
MONDAY, April 28,
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
TUESDAY,
LADY OF LYONS.
WEDNESDAY,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
THURSDAY,
LOVE AND MONEY.
FRIDAY,
LADY OF LYONS.
SATURDAY,
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
MONDAY, 28th April,
will be acted, first time here, Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy of
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

Sir Robert Ramble	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Solus	Mr. Blake
Mr. Irwin	Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Harmony	Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Norland	Mr. Norton
Mr. Placid	Mr. Young
Miss Spinster	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Eleanor Irwin	Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Placid	Mrs. John Sefton
Miss Wooburne	Miss Madeline Henriques
Hannah	Miss Carman

In rehearsal,
LOVE IN A MAZE,
MONEY, &c., &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Third week of the Magnificent Operatic Spectacle
THE ENCHANTRESS.
Stella .... Miss Caroline Richings
whose beautiful acting and
SUPERB VOCALIZATION
is nightly received with every DEMONSTRATION OF APPLAUSE.
Brilliant Reception of
ANNETTI GALETTI,
the most finished Danseuse of the day.
The play is produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NOVEL AND EXTENSIVE MECHANISM,
A GRAND BALLET,
AN INCREASED ORCHESTRA,
FULL OPERATIC CHORUS,
and a
SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, A MATINEE.

WINTER GARDEN.
SECOND WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC TRIUMPH OF MISS BATEMAN,
THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN STAGE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 28,
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Miss BATEMAN	as	JULIET
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS	as	ROMEO
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.	as	MERCUTIO

And an excellent cast throughout.
Leader of the Orchestra .... Mr. E. HOLLENHAUER
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance begins at 8 o'clock, and concludes at about 10½ o'clock P. M. Box office open from 9 till 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured any time in advance.
On TUESDAY ENENING, THE LADY OF LYONS.
In rehearsal, a NEW FIVE-ACT PLAY, of powerful domestic interest, written expressly for Miss Bateman, to be produced with new Scenery, Costumes, &c.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
ASSISTED BY
MRS. G. VANDENHOFF,
AT
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst.
Readings from Shakespeare, Tennyson, Dickens, &c., with Mr. V.'s notes on, and
IMITATIONS OF FECHTER IN HAMLET AND OTHELLO.
Tickets 50 cents. Hall open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-seventh Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cts.; single admission, 25 cts.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will deliver a lecture in the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, Pastor,) corner Lafayette-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*Lights and Shadows of London Life.*
Tickets 25 cents; can be bought of W. W. Savage, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Sawyer & Thompson, Fulton-av., corner Jay-st.; S. N. Reeve, Lafayette-av., corner Cumberland-st., and at the door.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the fifth day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground situated on the south side of Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.—Dated April 21, 1862.
JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,
Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.

I.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at the Office of the Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A., for submitting to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing for the Government
330 Draft Horses,
100 Saddle Horses,
25 Draft Mules.
The Draft Horses to be free from all defects, to be between five and seven years old, and from 15 to 16½ hands high.
Saddle Horses to be 15½ hands high, sound in all respects, and between five and seven years old.
White and light gray horses excluded.
II.—All the animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a person duly authorized for that purpose.
III.—The persons to whom the bids are awarded, will be notified of the place where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding contract.
The undersigned reserves the right on the part of the Government to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses and Mules," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, No. 25 Mercer-st., New-York.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to, or address DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING—HOBOKEN.—LOCATION BEAUTIful and convenient, at No. 1 Hudson-terrace, close to the ferry. Gentlemen only; partial board and rooms to suit different views. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PARTIES wishing to make a change in their residence this month will find pleasant rooms on the second floor in a house with all the modern improvements, and convenient to the cars and ferries. Possession can be had before the 1st May. Apply at No. 188 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family would let, with board, the entire second floor of their house, consisting of three rooms and three large pantries, also a large back parlor. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or for single gentlemen, at No. 139 Joralemon-st. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place, until May 1. References required.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—BETWEEN UNION square and 5th-av.—Very fine rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, in suites or single, to gentlemen, without board; house has all the modern improvements; second story, consisting of four rooms, all connecting.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR boarders, or a family of children, will be received by a small, private family, having no children; house large and commodious, pleasantly located, with large shaded yard; sixty miles from New-York City, and of convenient access by New-York and Erie Road. References exchanged. Address J. H., Box No. 133, Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION
will open early in June. Rooms, in suits, for families, or furnished cottages can be engaged reasonably for the season, by addressing Mr. BAINBRIDGE, or by visiting Rockaway. For the season railroad and stage communication will be established hourly.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 40 Liberty-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
of that Splendid Juvenile Play,
HOP O' MY THUMB; or, THE OGRE AND DWARF.
It will be played EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
THE BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS
will be produced, and
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
DON CESAR DE BAZAN.
And each and every performance during the week will conclude with some
RICH AND LAUGHABLE FARCE.
LAST WEEK, ALSO,
of that Magnificent Mechanical Spectacular Scene,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
of that towering mountain of humanity,
THE BELGIAN GIANT.
COM. NUTT, THE LIVING WHALE, SEA LION, BEAR SAMSON, ALBINO FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, &c., &c., to be seen at all hours.
☞ See Museum advertisement in TO-MORROW'S (Monday's) *Times*.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY NIGHT,
and every night during the week
Laura Keene's great Irish Drama of
THE MACARTHY;
or
PEEP O'DAY;
performed for Sixty Nights, with
UNABATED SUCCESS,
and pronounced by all to be the Best Irish Drama ever produced.
The Cast includes the names of
Miss LAURA KEENE, Mr. and Mrs. WALLER, and all the
TALENTED COMPANY.
MONDAY NIGHT, April 28,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. G. BURNETT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, April 28,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. G. BURNETT, (Father Peter,)
On which occasion will be presented for the sixty-eighth time, Miss Keene's popular and exciting Irish drama,
THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.
To conclude (by request) with the celebrated
IRISH DRILL SCENE,
From the SEVEN SONS, in which MR. BURNETT, as CUFFEE the CONTRABAND, will sing a NEW UNION SONG, touching upon the MILITARY AND NAVAL HEROES OF THE DAY.
Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruit, all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious, and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence—also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE—10 acres—for sale, near Morristown, one mile east of the depôt. The mansion is 44x60, with tower, Italian style, filled in with brick; 16 rooms, furnace, bath-room, soft spring water supplying the house and outbuildings, large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of fruit, lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented. Additional land adjoining, if required, which is a farm of 97 acres, with good new barns and dwellings. For further particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N.J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of depôt, about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 2-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement; 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ½ mile from depôt. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798 New-York P. O.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE village of Boundbrook, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Lot is 145 feet square—well stocked with fruit and shade trees; the house is nearly new—a barn, wagon-house, and all necessary out-buildings. For particulars, apply to CHAS. SMITH, No. 152 Broadway, or to WM. WOODS, on the premises. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE ON WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS—Furnished or unfurnished, in the near vicinity of Messrs. Jas. Brown, Dunning Dewer, Mrs. James G. King and others; the dwelling is large, the grounds in order, outbuildings, &c., &c., finely shaded and fruited. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET IN HACKENSACK, N. J., FOR $110, a neat, one-story and attic frame house, pleasantly situated on Main-st., within 5 minutes' walk of the depôt. Lot 50 by 200 feet; good stable in the rear. Inquire of A. S. QUACKENBUSH, No. 233 Greenwich-st., New-York, or EDWARD J. EARL, Hackensack.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable and five acres of land, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant one mile south of the Hastings depôt of Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ONE MILE FROM RYE DEPOT, WESTchester County, a neat cottage residence, with two acres of land; house handsomely situated and in perfect order, having been recently papered and painted; good garden and fruits; rent $300. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—FIRST-AV., NEAR Grand-st., $10 per month, a very desirable two-story and basement house, with five lots of ground in fine condition for gardening purposes. Apply to Mme. LAVILLE, No. 75 Leonard-st., New-York, or CHAS. EXERTIER, Astoria.

RAVENSWOOD.—TO LET VERY CHEAP—A desirable cottage, containing 13 rooms, with barn, large garden, fruit, shade, shrubbery, in abundance. Possession any day. Apply to J. C. MALLORY, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE MANSION ON Prospect Hill, two miles above Middletown, Conn., on the river; most delightful, healthy location; 3 or 13 acres, 23 rooms; terms easy. Inquire of J. T. GRISWOLD, No. 34½ Pine-st., or of J. LAW, No. 250 Broad-st., Newark.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, A HANDSOME cottage-house, with coach-house and stable, overlooking the Hudson River, with fine garden. Also, cottages well situated in neighborhood. Rent low. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON HUDSON, A COTtage, with half an acre of ground, half a mile from depôt; house contains seven rooms; fruit trees on premises. Apply to W. WILLIAMS, basement, No. 90 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH—A FINE OLD place, finely fruited and shaded—the late residence of Archibald Gracie. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, SEVERAL HOUSES AT low rents. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music-books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., on account of removing; a splendid assortment of pianos, full iron frame, and warranted, will be disposed at a bargain before May.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

SODS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE TWO LOADS of fine sods, to be delivered in Pike-st., this City. Address, stating price, W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

[illegible]

[illegible] BILLIARD [illegible] Will find [illegible] HOLDING, No. 133 [illegible]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] to the French Frigate Gassendi.

[illegible] HONORS EXTENDED TO [illegible].

Dangerous Counterfeits of Treasury Notes.

[illegible] WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

[illegible], Saturday, April [illegible].

[illegible] GASSENDI.

The President's visit to the French frigate *Gassendi* this afternoon was an event of historical importance; it was the first time a President of the United States ever went on board of a foreign vessel-of-war that ever came to Washington.

He was received with all the honors paid to a crowned head, being the same as usually shown to the Emperor. The yards were manned, the ship was dressed with flags, and the American National ensign floated at the main, and the French at the fore, mizzen and peak. The National salute was fired on his arrival, and again on his departure. Admiral REYNOUD recived him at the foot of the ladder, and the seamen seven times shouted "*Vive le Président!*" on his arriving and leaving. Capt. GAUDIER entertained him hospitably in his cabin, and presented the officers of the ship.

The President was attended at the landing by a full guard of marines and the band, who played the National airs, Capt. DAHLGREN and the other officers of the yard receiving him in a body. The President was accompanied on board by the Secretary of State and Capt. DAHLGREN. The French Minister was on board to receive him, and present his countrymen.

The reception was a gratifying one to the President, and the affair passed off to mutual satisfaction, and was deemed a happy augury for the future amicable relations of the two countries.

COUNTERFEITS OF TREASURY NOTES.

The new counterfeit of the ten-dollar Treasury notes is of the issue made under the act of July 17, 1861, and bears date Aug. 10, 1861. By a comparison made at the Treasury Department, the counterfeit is said to be almost perfect. Those seized at St. Louis had no signature, and but for this fact it is asserted by experts that they would probably not have been detected from the genuine. The Government purposely authorized a large amount of work to be put upon the face and back of the notes, with the additional complication of colors, in order to make it more difficult to counterfeit them; but it has been done, and well done.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS.

The Department is in receipt of news from Gen. BANKS' to the effect that the enemy is still retreating, and burning all the bridges behind him.

THE MIX CAVALRY.

The Mix Cavalry, Col. SIMON MIX commanding, broke camp on Capitol Hill, at 11 o'clock to-day, and marched through Pennsylvania-avenue to the Executive Mansion, where they were reviewed by the President, who stood uncovered upon the sidewalk in front of the White House, until the entire regiment passed him. As an evidence that the health of the men is cared for, it may be mentioned, that not a man was on the sick list to-day, but all were on duty. The President complimented the appearance of the cavalry in the highest terms. No volunteer regiment in the service has performed more active duty than this.

THE INVENTOR OF THE COMBUSTIBLE SHELL.

The Navy Department is desirous of learning the address of Mr. BIRNEY, the inventor of the combustible shell.

MAJOR CRAWFORD A BRIGADIER.

Major CRAWFORD, of the Thirteenth Infantry, one of the heroes of Fort Sumter, and late Inspector-General of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, was confirmed yesterday as Brigadier-General.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized C. F. ADAE as Consul of the Duchy of Saxe Altenburg at Cincinnati.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS TO-DAY.

JOSHUA W. CROSBY, of Orleans, Mass., Acting Master.

Mr. J. D. GOSSICK, of Racine, Wis., to report to Commodore PAULDING as Acting Master.

Mr. ROBERT PELLETT, appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

Acting Master WILLIAM H. LATHAM was ordered, to-day, to report on board gunboat *Flag*, at Baltimore.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

Movements of the Rebels under Jackson—Their Retreat along the Pike to Gordonsville, &c.

CAMP NEAR SPARTA, Va., Friday, April 25.

Several deserters and refugees corroborate previous reports that JACKSON, after flying from our advancing column on Friday last, pushed forward to a point one mile north of Harrisonburgh, where a turnpike branches to the left, passing Magaugheystown, on the south fork of the Shenandoah and the Blue Ridge, and running thence to Gordonsville. JACKSON'S wagon-train had been pushed toward Staunton, but *hearing that town was in possession of the Union troops*, he remanded it to Harrisonburgh. At an early hour Saturday morning, JACKSON, with his whole force and train, took the Gordonsville Pike, and at latest accounts had reached Magaugheystown.

On Saturday night a squadron of the First Vermont Cavalry, while scouting the Luray road, beyond Massanutten Mountain, fell in with a body of the enemy's cavalry. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of seven of the enemy and eleven of their horses. None of our men were hurt, but a Lieutenant had his horse shot under him.

The Paymaster of the Vermont Cavalry arrived at camp yesterday, to the great delight of the Green Mountain boys.

A train containing shoes, stockings, etc., for Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, reached Mount Jackson on Friday. They will be distributed to-day. The stone turnpikes of this region are very destructive to shoes.

The weather since Friday has been very inclement, owing to a prevailing northeaster—the dampness penetrating tents and clothing, and chilling the bodies of the men.

There are loud calls for a restoration of the whisky ration.

The inhabitants of this lovely and fertile valley, although they gave an almost unanimous vote for secession, now sincerely regret it, and appear well pleased in the belief that the war in Virginia is nearly at an end. Fresh meats and breadstuffs abound in this section, and the owners are not disposed to conceal or spirit them away beyond our reach.

JACKSON'S retreat from this valley has had a beneficial effect upon the volunteers and drafted men from Rockingham and the surrounding counties. Large numbers of them are daily coming into our lines, and delivering themselves up. It is stated that hundreds of [illegible] are now in the Massanutten Mountains, hiding from ASHBY'S scouts, only awaiting an opportunity to escape and claim protection from Gen. BANKS. One who came in yesterday reported that he found a barn a few miles hence where were concealed sixteen refugees and deserters, who will probably come into town to-day.

A portion of ASHBY'S Cavalry are scouting both sides of the mountain near Harrisonburgh, waiting our movements, and endeavoring to catch deserters. The main body, however, are believed to have gone with JACKSON, wherever he may be.

The refugees and deserters are turned over to Lieut.-Col. BATCHELDER'S (Provost Marshal) Department, and examined by Col. CLARK, of Gen. BANKS' Staff.

Dr. BAXTER, late Assistant Surgeon of the Wisconsin Third, has been appointed Medical Purveyor for this Department, and is temporarily stationed at Strasburgh.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that the rebel hospitals are models of comfort, convenience and cleanliness. At Mount Jackson, three large, two-story frame buildings have been recently constructed, on the most approved plan, being lathed and plastered, and divided into appropriate wards. The ceilings are high, and the ventilation perfect. They are sufficient to accommodate six hundred patients, and will be occupied by our sick.

Wagons are actively collecting forage and other supplies, which are more abundant here than they were in Shenandoah and Frederick Counties.

A Union hostage, who escaped from JACKSON Saturday morning, reports his force at that time six miles east of Harrisonburgh, which place he left in a perfect panic.

The Union hostages taken by JACKSON from Winchester and the valley, many of whom are sixty years old and upwards, sick and crippled, were barbarously compelled to march on foot behind the train, up hill and down, through mud and creeks, in some cases falling down from sheer exhaustion. This act has caused great indignation in our army, and loud cries are made for retaliation upon prominent Secessionists hereabouts.

OPERATIONS BELOW SAVANNAH.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF THE SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONDAY, April 12, 1862.

On the 8th of April, Gen. HUNTER and Staff went ashore on Tybee Island; it was intended to open fire the next morning, but a delay of one day was found necessary. Gen. HUNTER did not take up his headquarters ashore, though he visited the batteries, and on the first day of the bombardment remained at them. Gen. BENHAM was in the action both days, but the command was left with Gen. GILMORE. Capt. PELOUZE, late Adjutant-General on SHERMAN'S Staff, and now Inspector-General of the Department of the South, volunteered to take command of a battery, and was assigned to two; Lieut. WILSON, who had been engaged in drilling his men at their guns for several days, acted on the Staff of Gen. GILMORE, and exercised a sort of supervision of several of the batteries in conjunction with Lieut. PORTER.

On the night of the 9th, I rode with Lieut. PORTER through the batteries; his object was to ascertain if it would be possible to open fire at sunrise in the morning. We visited each battery in turn, first the two mortar batteries, Stanton and Grant, the furthest from the fort. These were to be commanded by Capts. SKINNER and PALMER, of the Connecticut Seventh; then batteries Lyon and Lincoln, under Capt. PELOUZE. One of them mounted three 10-inch, and the other 38-inch columbiads. All of these four works were more than 3,000 yards from Pulaski. Battery Burnside, under command of Sergeant WILSON, of the ordnance, mounted one 13-inch mortar; battery Sherman, commanded by Capt. FRANCIS, consisted of three 13-inch mortars. There stretched out an interval of ground beyond this battery half a mile or more, entirely exposed; one battery (Halleck, Capt. SANFORD,) only interrupted it. Halleck was 2,400 yards from the fort, and contained the last of the 13-inch mortars. The next was Battery Scott, Capt. MASON, of the Third Rhode Island, only 1,677 yards from Pulaski; it contained three 10-inch columbiads, and one 8-inch. Next came Battery Sigel, (Capt. SELDENECK, of the Forty-sixth New-York,) and Battery McClellan, (Capt. ROGERS.) Both of these, which were side by side, were 1,620 yards distant from the centre of Pulaski; the former mounted one 24-pound James, and five 20-pound Parrot guns; the latter, two 12-pound James and two 32-pound James. Last of all was battery Totten, under Capt. RODMAN, where were placed the four 10-inch mortars. All of these nearest batteries were very close together, and as they were to be so much exposed, connected by trenches, or covered ways. The splinter-proofs now were immediately in the rear of the batteries, so that the men could pass directly from their guns to cover. These works were erected on a narrow strip of fast land, and just behind them was a wide swamp, into which it was hoped that most of the enemy's shells would fall. The batteries, though open, were still admirably protected. A man could scarcely be hurt unless in passing between them, or in the event of a shell falling directly into the works and exploding, when of course all in the neighborhood were endangered. The swamp extends into the interior of the island, and seemed likely to receive some of the shot and shells aimed at the lower batteries, but its position in the rear of those most exposed seemed almost providential.

Men were very busily at work without lanterns, at every one of the batteries, piling or filling shells, building revetments to render the parapets still more secure, lowering the terrepleins, deepening the trenches; and PORTER went around to each gun to ascertain if its captain was prepared with whatever would be necessary on the morrow. Some wanted one implement, and some another; these had no priming-wire, and those no friction-tube; all the thousand little needs that spring up invariably in an emergency were imperious; lists were made out and sent into headquarters, and officers assured that everything possible should be obtained, and the rest must be dispensed with. At the 10-inch mortar battery, fuse-plugs were still wanting, and the ordnance officer was in despair. He had brought out a specimen of one prepared for another piece, in hopes it might serve; and although one trial doubtless convinced him how vain were his hopes, he persisted in poking his plug again and again into the hole; but it was of no use. Here were these four pieces at this most advanced position rendered utterly useless. Not one could be fired. Finally, a happy thought struck him; there was a Yankee regiment on the island; all Yankees are whittlers; if this regiment could be turned out to-night they might whittle enough fuse-plugs before morning, to fire a thousand rounds. So we put spurs to our horses, and rode (in the darkness) bravely over the open space which separates the batteries, back to camp. The Sixth Connecticut was ordered out to whittle, and did whittle to advantage, providing all the plugs that were used in Battery Totten on the two succeeding days.

In the ordnance yard was a confused group; wagons waiting for their piles of implements, workmen manufacturing or mending implements and weapons, others providing ammunition; officers making out lists, or filling them up, or giving various orders; every now and then a messenger arriving or leaving, all by night; a lantern burning dimly here and there; and the moon struggling to look down through misty clouds. Camp could be seen beyond some sand hummocks in the distance, and the incessant war of the surf prevented all noise of our hammering or shouting from reaching the ears of the beleaguered garrison, unconscious how near its fate was at hand. The sentinel on the walls cried out "All's Well"—and a private soldier exclaimed, "Ah, you wouldn't say that if you could see what we are about over here."

It was long past midnight before we were all abed, in the lightkeeper's house; for Gen. GILMORE'S headquarters were established in the shanty where the keeper of Tybee light once slept calmly, undisturbed by wars or rumors of wars. Five of us bunked in one garret, in our blankets. We had been used to talk late into the night, but this time all the sleep that could be secured before daylight was necessary. A Major-General and three of his Aids lay in the opposite room, no better off than we; a Brigadier and his Staff below.

One man was awake, without being called, in the morning, and that was Lieut. WILSON, who was to carry the demand for a surrender; and none of the others was later than he. WILSON had fairly earned the honor, which nobody grudged him; but, how we feared he might bring back terms! Everything was got ready to open fire, so soon as he should return with a defiance. He bore a written summons from Gen. HUNTER, and a man was stationed in the light-house to watch his course. His boat, with its white flag waving under the stars and stripes, was allowed to cross the creek that separates Tybee from Cockspur Island. He was met at the shore and detained there. It seemed an age to us who were waiting. Then word came that he had started to return; he was ashore; he was at headquarters. "What word did he bring?" "A sealed letter." Just then Gen. HUNTER stepped out of his room, and remarked blandly, "Gen. GILMORE, you may open fire as soon as you please." O'RORKE, lucky dog, carried the message to Lieut. PORTER, who was at Battery Halleck, and to have the honor (well deserved) of firing the first gun. A classmate of his, just one year before, had fired the opening gun on Fort Sumter. So appropriately and opportunely was the insult to the stars and stripes avenged.

The formal demand carried by Lieut. WILSON has probably already been made public. It was felicitous in calling for a surrender and *restoration* of Fort Pulaski. The reply was gallant: "We are here to defend, not to surrender the fort." So PORTER opened fire, and the other batteries followed in their order, and Pulaski was not more than four or five minutes behindhand in replying, although she had not anticipated an attack so soon. In a very short while all of our own works were engaged. The great 13-inch mortars were long in getting the range, and, to tell the truth, did not succeed in retaining any accurate range at all. Several of the columbiads were dismounted early in the action, but not by the enemy—the accident was owing to some defect in their pintles. Then one of the mortars in Battery Sherman became useless for an hour or more; still Battery Burnside, with its single piece, was doing good execution, and up at Battery McClellan the firing was rapid and accurate. WILSON was there. The three Generals and their Aids were on the ground; Gen. HUNTER remaining all day at a point to the left of Battery Lincoln; Gen. BENHAM being more active, and Gen. GILMORE hard at work, knowing that his spurs were to be won. PELOUZE was provoked because one of his guns was dismounted, and O'RORKE was delighted because he was bidden to put it in order, under fire. This was accomplished by the help of a detachment of volunteer engineers, of whom Col. HALL was in command. Aids and orderlies galloped across the dangerous ground, and Generals, more cautious for officers than these for themselves, ordered the younger men to take the least uncovered road. "Down, gentlemen, down," said Gen. HUNTER, when those around him were needlessly exposing themselves. Horses fastened near the battery got frightened at the prodigious noise, and broke their bridles, scampering off to camp; no Orderly could be sent, under that fire for a horse; an Aid came along soon after; as a sorry substitute, some Quartermaster had lent him a brute that evidently would stand any fire without running; the rider had no spurs nor whip, and he labored the animal with the flat of his sword; so a comrade afoot, but accustomed to ride, sat down on the roadside, took off his own spurs, and fastened them on the Aid, who thus won his spurs even earlier than Gen. GILMORE.

All this while the fire was becoming more frequent and more accurate, and the reply more vigorous. Shells fell within a few yards of our batteries every few moments, many of them exploding, but most of them went into the marsh. The men soon got so that they could distinguish a casemate from a barbette discharge, and only the batteries on Goat's Point (the nearest to the fort) could be reached by the guns in embrasure; so the cry, instead of being "Cover" every time a discharge was seen, became "Barbette" or "Casemate." The interval between the discharge and the arrival of a shot was several seconds—quite long enough for those near cover to seek it. Of course in the open intervals there was no cover to be sought. Some would lie flat on the ground, others stalked or rode indifferently along. By and by we could tell when a gun was trained on any particular battery, and even the cry of "Barbette" disturbed but a few. With good glasses it was possible to watch the enemy as he loaded a piece or got it into battery, and if his range was known, then the call was "Rifle," or by whatever name the piece was distinguished. The rebels told us afterward that they were as skillful as our own men in eluding the fire.

By-and-bye the shot and shells began to fall faster within Fort Pulaski—fewer exploded in the air, but clouds of dirt arising told that the parade or the ramparts had been struck. Huge traverses—some of sand-bags, some of sods—had been built in the parapet, which served as an admirable cover for the enemy, but many of these were struck; the bricks began to tumble in many places from the wall; one or two projectiles were seen to enter the embrasures; and at each skillful shot, a shout went up from all our batteries. After awhile the men jumped up on the parapets to watch each shot, and regular signals were exchanged between the batteries. The clouds of smoke did not interfere materially with the view, and the windage was slight. Shells could be seen just as they escaped from the tempest of fire and smoke belched out at the discharge, and traced in their passage through the air, sometimes hidden by a cloud, sometimes coming out again, often until they fell within the walls.

Two mortar batteries along the shore outside of the fort opened during the morning on Goat's Point, whither the enemy directed his hottest fire. At about 1 o'clock, the halyards attached to the flagstaff were shot away, and the flag came down, but it was immediately raised in a less conspicuous place. During the afternoon, an embrasure in the *pancoupé*, on the southeast angle of the fort, was struck repeatedly, and pieces of the brick work observed to give way. This angle was the nearest point to the batteries, and in a direct line with the magazine of Fort Pulaski—a fact well known to us from plans of the work in our possession. Afterward all the efforts to effect a breach were directed to this spot. Several of the guns, however, which were most relied on to accomplish this object, were out of order; the mortar shells were observed to fall mostly wide of the mark; and no remarkable result could be noticed even when one fell within the fort. Numerous marks, however, all along both faces of the work which were exposed, told of the force and accuracy of our firing. By nightfall, the breach was so far effected that it was evident to all it could eventually be converted into a practicable one. The heavy bombardment was discontinued at dark, three mortar batteries firing one shell each at intervals of fifteen minutes all night long, so as to worry the enemy, and prevent his making any attempt to stop the breach or otherwise repair his damages, but without any idea of doing him material harm. Several of his guns had evidently been dismounted, and others silenced, during the day. The breach had been commenced, but on the whole the result did not seem especially encouraging. It might be less considerable than we flattered ourselves, and the mortar firing had certainly not been a success; we were unable to know how great was the damage we had inflicted; we had, however, lost no men, and had no gun dismounted; but for all that we could tell the bombardment might last as long as that of Island No. 10. The men and officers were very thoroughly tired, with the absolute work they had undergone, and the still more fatiguing excitements; few had had time to eat or drink; many, however, had night duties to perform. Strong infantry pickets were placed, and still stronger supports, lest an attempt should be made to relieve the garrison, or to distract us by some unexpected attack, and many of the preparations necessary for the first day's firing, were renewed in anticipation of the second.

The bombardment on the first day began at about 7¾ o'clock; the firing had been kept up all night, as I have said, one shell thrown every five minutes; but shortly after daybreak all our batteries were opened again. The reply was more vigorous than on the day before. On one side every gun was in readiness, and did good service. The great columbiads under Capt. PELOUZE were especially effective; they certainly shook the walls of old Pulaski, and demoralized them to a considerable extent. All along our line the firing was more rapid and more accurate; I frequently counted five shots striking within his walls within five seconds, and sometimes the fort was struck as often as seven times within as many seconds. Rebel officers told me afterward that, on an average, one out of three of the shots that were fired took effect, and that during all of the second day one shot or shell every minute was the average they received. Early this morning Capt. SELDENECK, of Battery Sigel, was relieved, and Capt. C. P. R. RODGERS, of the frigate *Wabash*, with a portion of the *Wabash's* crew, worked several of the guns of this battery during the remainder of the fight. At the same time Capt. TURNER, Chief of Commissary on Gen. HUNTER'S staff, and Lieut. WILSON, undertook to drill a detachment of the Eighth Maine Volunteers, (Col. RUST.) These men were utterly ignorant of their duties, knew not even the names of the different parts of the pieces, but they went to work, were *drilled under fire*, and in twenty minutes were able to serve their guns with more than tolerable accuracy, and did some of the most effective service during that day. This same regiment lay not more than half a mile in the rear of Battery Halleck for more than half of the entire engagement, covered only by some brushwood, but perfectly content with their exposed position, because they were told that it might prove eminently an important one.

Early on the second day, especial attention was directed toward the breach; every gun that could be brought to bear upon the *pancoupé* was trained that way, and the aperture began soon to show the effects. In an hour or two, it became large enough for two men to enter abreast, and the nearest embrasure on its left was also considerably enlarged. Meanwhile, all the other effects of the day before were enhanced; shots struck all over the two exposed faces of the fort; the two mortar-batteries on the shore of Cockspur Island were silenced, and several of the casemate guns were struck, through the embrasures. A man was hurt in Battery Scott on this morning, by a shell, which fell almost vertically into the battery and exploded, striking the poor fellow in the head, side and leg, horribly wounding him, and burying another with fragments of the revetment. The wounded man soon afterward died; the other was unhurt. This was the only casualty of the action on our side, except that a Lieutenant received a slight blow in the jaw. The battery put up by Gen. VIELE, on Long Island, opened fire this morning, and was sufficiently vigorous in its compliments to merit and receive repeated replies, and affording good service by the destruction it occasioned. The gunboat *Norwich*, lying somewhere on the right of the fort, in the direction of the sunken hulk of which I have previously spoken, also became engaged—the distance must, however, have been too great for her to have rendered any especial assistance, still she, too, got an occasional answer from the garrison. On this day clouds of red dust were seen to rise more frequently from the fort, indicating that the brickwork of which it is constructed was hit; and after a while the great breach became so large that the propriety of a storming party was discussed. The lower part of the aperture was partly filled by the *débris* that fell from above; the arch of the casemate was not only laid bare, but evidently shaken, and a gun in barbette, immediately over the breach, was tottering and ready to tumble below. The breach by its side was also momently becoming wider, and just as Gen. BENHAM was questioning whether a messenger should not be sent to demand even the surrender before risking so great a loss of human life as must have been incurred in an assault, the rebel flag on old Pulaski was lowered half way, and a final gun fired from a casemate in the fort. As the flag was not completely hauled down, uncertainty was felt on our side for a moment, but all firing ordered at once to cease. In a moment more the white flag was raised, and amid cheer after cheer, all along the batteries on Tybee, down came the stars and bars. It was the 11th of April, a year to a day from that time when the Stars and Stripes were first dishonored by Americans.

Gen. HUNTER was aboard the *McClellan*, with his Aids, watching the engagement. Gens. BENHAM and GILMORE were ashore, and rode rapidly out to Goat's Point. It was some moments before we could believe that the fort had really struck its colors, and that what we had been hoping for and laboring for, and fighting for so long, was actually accomplished. Those who had known of these endeavors from the start shook hands, and as Gen. GILMORE rode along the men cheered him lustily. They knew how much of the credit of this result was due to him. Immediately upon arriving at Goat's Point, Gen. GILMORE, with his Aids, Mr. BADEAU and Col. RUST, entered a boat and put off for the fort. Their passage was rough; the way had never been traveled before by Union sailors since our arrival; the channel was unknown, and the skiff got aground. The heavy sea struck her and she nearly swamped, but the crew rowed hard, and the Aid and the Colonel bailed out the water with their hats, and soaking with the salt tides of the Savannah, the party landed on Cockspur Island. A long wooden causeway extends over the marsh perhaps a quarter of a mile, up to the fort. BADEAU was sent in advance bearing a white flag, to meet the rebel officer who was approaching. This proved to be Capt. SIMS, of the Georgia Volunteers, and lately editor of the Savannah *Republican*. He apologized for the delay, and said he had supposed that the Union party was to land at another wharf; he was taken up to Gen. GILMORE, introduced, and then led the party back to the fort. At the entrance stood Col. OLMSTEAD, the commandant. He showed the way to his own quarters, having previously requested that several National officers who were approaching, might, as a matter of courtesy, be desired to remain outside until the preliminaries were adjusted. This was accorded him, and an interview of an hour took place, at which only himself and Gen. GILMORE were present. The terms of the capitulation having been settled, Gen. GILMORE was shown over the Fort by the Colonel, and then took his leave, accompanied by Col. RUST. Messengers from Gen. HUNTER had meantime arrived. These, together with Gen. GILMORE'S Aid, made the rounds of the Fort under the escort of Col. OLMSTEAD, who introduced us to his officers, and were the only persons present when the swords were delivered. Major HALPINE, as the representative of Gen. HUNTER, received the weapons. The ceremony was performed in the Colonel's headquarters, all standing. It was just at dark, and the candles gave only a half-light; the weapons were laid on a table, each officer advancing in turn, according to his rank, and mentioning his name and title; nearly every one added some remark; the Colonel's was dignified: "I yield my sword, but I trust I have not disgraced it." Some of the others were not equally felicitous. Major HALPINE, in reply, spoke gracefully of the painfulness of the duty he had been called upon to perform—to receive the swords of men who had shown by their bravery that they deserved to wear them. The scene was touching, for however unrighteous the cause in which these men had been engaged, they thought it was their country's, and they had risked their lives for it. The condition of the fort showed that they were brave; and, indeed, was the best justification of their defeat. As soon as the surrender was complete, Col. OLMSTEAD turned to his officers and began making some remarks to them, upon which his captors withdrew. The American flag was then raised on the ramparts, and Pulaski became again part of the possessions, as well as of the property, of the Union.

The arms of the privates had been previously stacked on the parade, and the men marched to quarters. Both officers and men were allowed to remain all night in their usual quarters. The interior of the fort presented a sorry sight. Blindages had been put up extending on all sides of the rampart, and a part rendered bomb-proof; but shot and shell had burst through many of them, had knocked in walls, had broken down stairways, entered casemates, upset guns, and piled up masses of rubbish and *debris* all around. Seven guns on the parapet were dismounted, nearly every traverse had been struck and partly torn to pieces; all the passage ways were obstructed by piles of stones and fallen timber; the magazine had been struck and part of its outer casing of brick torn away, while at the breach the havoc was, of course, greatest of all. The breach was quite practicable, and so acknowledged by the commandant; the ditch, sixty feet across, was more than half filled up by the fragments that had fallen, and half a dozen men abreast could have entered the aperture. The Colonel declared, however, that he should have held out until nightfall had the magazine not been struck. This, of course settled his fate, and rendered any prolonged resistance a useless risk of life. Forty thousand pounds of powder, 7,000 shot and shell, and forty-seven guns were captured. The prisoners were 360 in number, and belonged to the Georgia volunteers, the Oglethorpe Light Infantry and to a German Regiment. They seemed an intelligent set of men, and many of them declared themselves staunch Secessionists. They cheered their officers when mustered for the last time under arms. The officers were various in character and apparently in position. The Colonel excited the sympathies of his captors by a bearing at one soldierly and subdued. The officers invited the Unionists to their quarters, where several took supper, and some even slept with the rebels whom they had been fighting a few hours before. There was no bitterness apparent on either side; no desire to introduce personal animosities.

The rebels had some three or four men badly wounded, but none killed. One officer, Adjt. HOPKINS, was hurt by dust or cement falling in his eyes. They represent that they knew of our proceedings at Tybee, and thought it useless to attempt to interrupt them; they had not anticipated that their walls could be breached: and, indeed, as such an event in breaching, at the distance of 1,600 yards, is unprecedented in war, this expectation is not surprising. They assured us that most of our mortar shells flew wide of the works, and that most of those which struck did little damage. In proof, they showed places on the ramparts where these enormous missiles had exploded, and yet not forced their way further than the arch of the casemates. In no instance had they sustained any material injury from one of these shells. If several had chanced, however, to strike in the same spot, that is to say if the range could have been got and then kept, a different story might have been told. As it was, the universal report among officers and men, was that the James' projectiles did the effective breaching; that the accuracy of their firing was wonderful and the force of the shock irresistible. Frequently half a dozen would follow in succession in the same place. The projectiles were entirely new to the garrison; they called them cart-wheels. The columbiads, however, undoubtedly weakened the walls and made them more susceptible to the shock of other missiles. The rebels say they sent off a messenger through the swamps to Savannah, with news of the surrender, immediately after hauling down the flag. They remained in the fort during the next day, when Gens. HUNTER, BENHAM and GILMORE visited it. Col. TERRY, of the Seventh Connecticut, is now in command, having come over with his regiment on the night of the surrender. He and his men well deserved the honor, for their services have been untiring and important throughout the entire investment, and during the actual bombardment.

On Sunday, the 13th, the prisoners were divided into two parties; the officers and about two-thirds of the men were placed in the *Ben De Ford*—the remainder on the *Honduras*, and conveyed to Bay Point. Here they were transferred to the *Star of the South* and the *McClellan* for transportation to Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor. As the *McClellan* was leaving the wharf, a sad procession marched down, in dusty and shabby gray uniforms, unarmed, each man bearing his bundle; just so I had seen them come out of Fort Pulaski, where they had flaunted their flag in our faces so long; but the Stars and Stripes were waving in their old place again, though over dilapidated walls, and those who fought against the nation had been made to feel that the nation had might as well as right on its side. Still, when I saw the dingy crowd on the *McClellan* sailing off into imprisonment, and silently waving their hats and garments to another tearful and silent throng on the *Star of the South*, who quietly returned the cheerless salute—I could not but feel that the way of the rebel is hard.

VAGABOND.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT PULASKI.

GEN. BENHAM AND THE CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has just received from Gen. W. H. BENHAM the following letter, written since the surrender of Pulaski:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NORTH DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 14, 1862.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: You will recollect that in October last I had expressed the earnest wish that a part, at least, of the troops I might have the honor to command should be from that State in which the blood of my forefathers had run for two centuries and a third. This wish has been at length gratified, and different regiments and companies from that State are now here, in my command, and of these it has been my good fortune to find, in the short time that has elapsed since my arrival, one regiment, the Seventh Connecticut, under that excellent officer, Col. TERRY, one of those engaged in most arduous and useful service in the construction of the batteries and trenches against Fort Pulaski, which they as skillfully and as nobly manned in the recent bombardment of that fortress, on the 10th and 11th insts. I was pleased to find that my own judgment of this regiment was fully borne out by the opinion previously entertained of them by their immediate commander, Acting Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE, who was also the chief engineer of the siege, so that to his great satisfaction I selected this regiment for the honor of being the first garrison of the captured fortress, given up to us, with apparently retributive justice, upon the anniversary of the day upon which the outrage of the firing upon Fort Sumter was perpetrated. And it is a great pleasure for me to state to you that the first morning sun of the occupation of this work by our troops gilded the banner of that State whose trust is still as from the first, "*He who brought us over will protect us.*"

I have the pleasure of forwarding to you herewith, for such disposition as you may deem advisable, among the memorials of the State, the garrison storm flag of Fort Pulaski; a fort constructed mainly under the direction of one son of Connecticut, Lieutenant [illegible] I was the principal [illegible] work, and now recaptured for the [illegible] portion of the troops of my division, of which [illegible] regiment from our own State shared most fully [illegible] labor and every danger. I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

His Excellency, Gov. [illegible], of the State of Connecticut.

[illegible]

Gen. [illegible] has written the following note to Mrs. [illegible] Otis, of [illegible]:

HILTON HEAD, April 14, 1862.

MY DEAR MRS. OTIS: I send you a "companion piece" to your scrap of the Fort Sumter flag in a portion of the rebel flag of Fort Pulaski, captured by a part of the troops of my division on Friday last, the 11th inst., the anniversary of the fire upon Fort Sumter by the rebels. I trust to make a trio for you in due time from Sumter.

With high respect, Madam,
Most truly yours, W. H. BENHAM.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Transport Boston—Movements of Our Vessels—Health of the Troops.

The United States transport *Boston*, Capt. J. P. JOHNSON, from Port Royal, arrived yesterday morning. She left Port Royal on the 22d, making the passage in 3 days 16 hours.

The steamship *Atlantic* was to leave on the 24th for this port, with 80 of the Fort Pulaski prisoners.

Nothing of importance had taken place since last reports.

The health of the troops continued satisfactory.

The following vessels were in port:

Steamers *Atlantic, Fulton, Cahawba, Delaware, Ben de Ford, Empire City, Mattano, May Flower* and *Flora*. Ship *Wm. Cummings*.

The steamer *Cosmopolitan* sailed on the 22d for Fernandina.

The steamer *Belvidere* was at St. Augustine, and the *Honduras* at Fort Pulaski. The *Boston* brings the following passengers:

Sergeant-Major J. W. Browning, Engineer Corps; Sergeant-Major W. H. Lounsberry, Engineer Corps; Joseph Adams, Ordnance Sergeant; Sergeant John A. Kelly, Ninth Maine; Sergeant E. I. Buell, Seventh Connecticut; Mr. Lewis Taupp, R. S. Boyd, Charles Windham, Jos. C. Oliver, Geo. W. Laylor, Medical Cadet, and 105 in the steerage.

To Mr. THOMAS HOLDER, the Purser of the *Boston*, we are indebted for attentions.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

The steamship *Atlantic*, O. ELDRIDGE, from Port Royal, S. C., April 24, at 1½ P. M., with mails and merchandise to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General at New York, arrived yesterday. She has on board 85 prisoners from Fort Pulaski, in the charge of Lieut. S. STOCKTON, Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, with Lieut. C. J. SANDS and 17 men as a guard, from the Marine Artillery. She also brings 1957 bags unginned Sea-Island Cotton, and 36 bales ginned Sea-Island Cotton, to HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers—Cahawba, Baker; Ben de Ford, Hallet; Potomac, John Eldridge; Delaware, Cannon; Mayflower, Young; Mattano, Carney; Flora, Fingar; Honduras, Ackerman.

Ships—Wm. Cummins, Wilson; barks, Texana, Brant; Luzon, Trott; Eagle, Baker.

Brigs—Ellen P. Stuart, Kane; Ellicot, Dabro.

Schooners—Anacosta, Hand, to sail yesterday; Western Star, Crowell; J. W. Ellen, Doan; Pilot's Bride, Corkin; Virginia Price, Eldridge; John Rose, Hulse; J. W. Holmes, Bristol; A. H. Partridge, House.

We are indebted to J. B. FOSDEAN, Purser of the *Atlantic*, for attentions.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Fremont's Staff—Personal Sketches—The Hungarians and their Proclivities—Zagonyi vs. Ashby.

From our own Correspondent.

WHEELING, Sunday, April 20, 1862.

In a previous letter you received some items of information concerning the members of Gen. FREMONT'S Staff who were then already on the ground. Since that time, nearly all have reported themselves; and I suppose it will not be uninteresting for you to learn what is most notable in regard to them. I must apologize for an accidental error in the former epistle, which represented the gallant ZAGONYI as breveted at Chapultepec, at a time when he was in reality just winning his first laurels on the plains of Transylvania. Col. TRACY, who *was* breveted in Mexico, is a fine specimen of an infantry officer. There is nothing he does not know that belongs to that arm of the service. Truth, which forces me to praise him thus, insists, however, that I shall add that the valiant Colonel don't know *hoss*, nor like it,—a circumstance which gives rise to many humorous passages between him and the officers of the Staff.

Partly at Gen. FREMONT'S own request, I understand, and still oftener at the urgent solicitation of Foreign Ministers and influential personages, quite a number of foreign officers have been assigned to this Staff. Probably the most valuable acquisition among the new-comers is Lieut.-Col. PILSEN, a Hungarian artillery officer, from the army of the Potomac. He has been made chief of artillery in the Department, and the good effects of his extensive experience and brilliant acquirements are already visible. He is a fine-looking officer, with pleasant voice and manner, and speaks English and the Continental tongues with fluency.

Col. FIGYELMESY is also a Hungarian, but speaks English and German. He is absent at present, inspecting some regiments—a duty which he is well qualified to perform. He fought last in Italy, with GARIBALDI.

Major HAIN is a German officer, who has seen most of the world, and desires to finish up with a look at Western Virginia, which I predict he will find a little rougher, even, than Australia or Peru.

Several other foreign officers are here, but not yet being assigned to any duty, they have not shown their capacities. I must mention Col. CLUSERET, a jaunty, handsome, devil-may-care Frenchman, whose assortment of languages comprise only French and Arabic, the latter of which he learned in a campaign of many years in Algiers. But he picks up English rapidly enough to talk it in a few weeks, and his experience in rapid, wild, desert campaigning against a guerrilla foe, will make him a valuable assistance.

Capt. HAMLIN, the son of our worthy Vice-President, is a tall, dark-haired, bright-eyed son of Maine, with the shrewdness, good-nature and vigor of his native State. He has departed on a secret expedition, which I suspect is nothing more nor less than a hunt for a good horse, into the country. There is no fear but he will be successful. It's a way that family have.

Capt. HOPPU, a young man of active looks and a keen, brave eye, impresses one as a soldier who is likely to make his mark. Although not one of the General's Western Staff, he has already won a most confidential position, and certainly merits it, if I may judge.

As a whole, this Staff may be regarded as a remarkably efficient one. Some of the foreign officers will be, I suppose, detailed to different brigades of BLENKER'S Division, where they can be of most service. Meanwhile, to the natives (under which appellation Cols. ALBERT and ZAGONYI deserve to come, for they have bought the right dearly,) will be left the burden of the work.

It is a curious fact that no instance is on record of a Hungarian who has favored the Southern side in this war. Probably every other respectable nationality is represented in the rebel ranks to-day. But Hungarians are lovers of liberty the world over. When Gen. FREMONT was in the West, his most secret dispatches to the President were sent in Magyar, which was as good as a cipher, since no traitor knows the tongue.

Gen. FREMONT is awaiting the arrival of the necessary reinforcements before making his advance. He remains at Wheeling, because, so long as he is here, the enemy cannot judge where the blow will fall, which he meditates. But so soon as the means are at hand they will be used. ZAGONYI is possessed, I hear, with the idea of taking a few companies of cavalry, and going in search of the celebrated rebel ranger ASHBY. I sincerely hope his wish may be realized. I heard him say, the other day, in his quaint English: "If I will find him, Sir, I will ride him through five times, Sir, and back again. If he is not too big, I would like to take ASHBY himself by the coat-collar, and set him before me on my horse, and then charge again with him!" One hears bran-new cavalry officers, who never saw a foe, talk about "riding them through," and it sounds arrogant; but is there no difference between "I'll do it," and "I'll do it *again*?" By the way, I hear that more than forty privates of the old Body Guard are now commissioned officers.

The guerrillas promise to give us trouble when the [illegible] come fully out in the woods, which will be in a [illegible] days. The forces of the Department are all in the field and actively engaged in suppressing their dangerous and indefinite enemies.

Gen. MILROY has certainly a splendid audacity and [illegible]. He seems not to know the word retire. At last accounts, with an inferior force, he had driven the [illegible] over the Shenandoah Mountain, and was holding a post within six miles of them. JOHNSON, who commands the rebels there, seems thoroughly frightened, and is fortifying himself.

P.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 26—*In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bennel, Mrs Liveson, Mme. V. Chorne, Mrs. Munson and child, Miss S. Chorne, E. W. Welsh and wife, Thos. Remsay, S. Scherwell, Oscar Schoenherr, T. E. Pitt, Louis Bassaggie and wife, Lucas Thompson and wife, Fred. Warre, British Legation; John G. Avery, E. A. Happock, Frank J. Haseltine and wife, Rev. J. Mombert, Dr. B. Ellis Martin, James A. Prooney, F. Lecomte, John Britton, Mr. Murphy, T. Bredt, Miss Mary Blakeley, Mrs. E. Lake, daughter and child, J. F. Clark, wife and child, E. Von Bermath, Sir John Murray, John Bredt, E. Cowper, S. J. Adams, Rev. J. J. Roswell, J. V. Wheaton, Dr. Hazlett, Capt. McKinzie, James H. Predston, T. Venn, Dr. Chas. A. Lee, Henry Gundlack, Dr. Mulroy, N. Davis and wife, Mrs. Walgrove and daughter, Arthur Gurny, D. D. Bowen, Narsisei Tant, Fras. Altuna, T. S. Boggiano, A. Boggiano, John D. Moon and wife, D. B. Richards, Jr., Louis Helmke, D. M. Forpy, H. P. Arnold, Chas. Hornscheld, A. Werte, B. Rees, M. Corcoran, and others in the steerage. Specie, $857,524.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 03 | Sun sets.... 6 51 | Moon rises... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 37 | Gov. Island. 7 26 | Hell Gate.... 8 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Ta Kiang, Sanford, Hong Kong, Oliphant, Son & Co.

Ship Senator, Walsh, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Mayflower, Duell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Tivola, Brown, Ponce, P. R., Sturgis & Co.; Eva, (Br.,) Ferry, Liverpool, Edmiston Bros.; John Benson, Johnson, Ponce, P. R., Sturgis & Co.

Brigs Isabella, Hanfield, Para, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Santiago, (Brem.,) Elsenbrook, Porto Plata, C. F. & H. G. Schmidt; Naiad, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schooners F. D. Decker, Watrous, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Mary Harris, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, J. Eneas; Snow Drift, Nickerson, Matanzas, T. B. Chase & Co.; O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford; Sarah Maria, Underhill, Cuba, Thomas Gilmartin; Phantom, (Br.,) McCormick, Antigua, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Charlotte, (Br.,) Lewis, N. S., Wilson & Braine; Wm. R. Newcomb, Bacon, Philadelphia; Harry Elliott, (Br.,) Douglas, Maitland, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Boston, J. P. Johnson, Port Royal April 22, (3 ds. and 16 hours,) with passengers and the mails to U. S. Quartermaster. Had strong N. E. gales from south of Cape Hatteras to the Delaware. 24th, at 3½ P. M., 30 miles N. of Hatteras, passed a large steamer bound south.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J & N. Briggs.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burton, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Lancaster, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. and 218 passengers to Williams & Guion. March 31, during a heavy gale from S. W., was struck by a sea, which took away the head of cutwater. April 14, lat. 43 30, lon. 55, spoke brig Baltimore, from Gibraltar for New-York, 40 ds. out. April 15, lat. 42 38, lon. 57, passed several icebergs.

Schr. Castor, Hooper, Sierra Leone, Africa, March 24, with palm oils, with hides and nuts to Bierwith & Recholl. April 12, lat. 22, lon. 53, was chased for 6 hours by a small schooner, of about 100 tons, who, when finding she could not catch us, stood to southward. She was painted black, with a white streak, and had a large number of men on deck. She did not show any colors.

Schr. Georgianna, (Br., of St Andrew's, N. B.,) Hayes, Azan, St. Domingo, 17 ds., with wood to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. E. C. Evans, Hammond, Ship Point, Virginia 3 ds., in ballast to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Constitution, Strout, Machias, with lumber for Flushing.

Schr. John Northup, (Br.,) Ross, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Conflict, Ruland, St. Kitts 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. W. Hubbard & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Boston, Hutchings, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Mexican, ——, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Gertrude, Cassidy, Eastport 8 ds., with fish Jed Frye.

Schr. John G. Roche, Clock, Newbern, N. C., in ballast.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, Davis, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

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